INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But this can be put into practice only by individuals So help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAHA M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL XVI NO 15 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY JANUARY 18 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

E. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
21 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MOREA *	10,953
28 „	RANCHI		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK	NALDERA *	16 088
11 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 „	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,986
25 „	RAJPUTANA		16 568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	16 302
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
17 „	RAZMAK@†		10,602
21 „	CHINA$		7,952
24 „	RANPURA		16 601
31 „	MOOLTAN		20 847
7 Apr.	RANCHI		16,650
14 „	RAZMAK@		10,602
21 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 „	MALOJAx		20 857
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 „	DELTA	MOREA*	10,953
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
26 „	RAZMAK	NALDERA*	16,088
2 June	MACEDONIA		14,120
9 „	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10 986
16 „	CHINA		7,952
23 „	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,572
30 „	MALOJA		10,943

@To Marseilles only.
x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† 1st Saloon only.
$Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London A. £80. B. £70. C. £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72 B. £62. C. £56.
2nd Saloon to London A. £54 B. £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A £50. B. £48.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. MACEDONIA", on the 2nd June, 1928, and terminating with "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows.—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for single berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
23rd Feb.	MANORA	7,888
15th March	DUMANA	8,427
5th April	MANELA	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928		
x17th Jan.	HIYEIZAN M.	Straits & Japan.
18th „	KHIVA ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan
7th Feb.	KALYAN ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan

xDoes not carry Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
18th Jan.	BARJORA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
18th „	KAROA ..	East & South Africa.
20th „	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
21st „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvie.
23rd „	VITA ..	Karachi viaPort Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
25th „	xELLORA ..	Mombasa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh. Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Miyadono Maru..	5190	8 Jan.	19 Jan.
Tyne Maru ..	5873	6 „	22 „
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16 „	21 „
Meigen Maru ..	5345	21 „	3 Feb.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 „	12 „
Tamatsu Maru ..	4646	8 Feb.	18 „
Malacca Maru ..	5374	15 „	29 „
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	20 „	4 Mar.

*Proceeds to Karachi.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road Bomba
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusan.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virjlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M., after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market as per our clients instructions on commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars, please write to:—
THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add.: "COMEALONG."
Tel Nos: 22044-24241.

BANKING

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPTIAL SUSCRIBED	As. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 23,00,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullunder	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Kasur	Okara (dist.)
Ambalia City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Can
Ambalia Cant	Jamma	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Culcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent. from July. to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest alowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

P. D. TANDON,
Secretary and Chief Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	„ 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	„ 96,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghaj
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO.
Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

BANKING

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

Established 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Capital called up	Rs. 35,50,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES AND SUB-AGENCIES.

Allahabad, Allahabad City, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Bareilly, Benares, Bombay, Cawnpore City, Cawnpore, Chandausi, Dehra Dun, Delhi, Etawah, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Hathras, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Lucknow City, Lyallpur, Meerut, Moradabad, Mussoorie, Muttra, Nagpur, Naini Tal, Patna, Rae Bareli, Raipur, Rangoon, Shahjahanpur and Sitapur.

CORRESPONDENTS.

In all the principal towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS.

The P. and O. Banking Corpn. Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Copy of rules may be had on application to Head Office or to any of the Branches.

PASSENGER LETTERS OF CREDIT are obtainable which can be cashed on BOARD any vessel of the P. and O. S. N. Co., the B. I. S. N. Co. (Home Line) or the Orient Line.

Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street,
Bombay.

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Susbscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund	22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat. Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30 June and at 2 per cent, from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926.
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income	„ 3,43,794	„ 4,46,82
Premium Income	„ 17,83,154	„ 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund	„ 82,70,323	„ 94,49,100

ATTRACTIVE FEATURE

Low rates of premium.
Liberal Surrender Values.
Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
Financial Security absolute.
Policies are World-wide.

Prospectus and Forms, please write to the
BOMBAY BRANCH; Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25
LIFE INSURANCE
or **Rs. TEN THOUSAND** with profits (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co.Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, : : : BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH :—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE Ltd

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No. Capitalists.
CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES
INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.
No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars Apply to :—
P. C. RAY, M. A, B. L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA,
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to :—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR

"Second To None"

Mr. RANGANATH RAO, of Ranipet writes :—
"I had occasions to use the world famed ATANK NIGRAH PILLS..... I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

For a full list of all our preparations write to :—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)
Office Kalbadevi Road.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

ABDUL SONS WEAVING WORKS, Chowa, CANNANORE.—WANTED AGENTS to Canvass orders for our Cotton, Silk and Art Silk Coatings, Shirtings, Bedsheets, Lungies, Dhoties, Towels, etc.
A R663

WANTED—AGENTS to Canvass orders for Cotton piece goods, imitation silks, etc. For particulars apply to RADHA WEAVING CO., Chowa, Cannanore, North Malabar.
A R666

WANTED—Competent, reliable GRADUATE, knowing Hindi, type-writing, filing, well up in correspondence, Apply GOVINDLAL S. MOTILAL, 13, Lands End Road, Bombay.
A R668

WANTED—A qualified MECHANICAL ENGINEER for a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill in Central India Applicants having practical experience of big mills need only apply with copies of their testimonials and stating caste, age and minimum salary expected. Apply Box No. 2082 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 655

WANTED—CANDIDATES, desirous to undergo training in Marine Wireless Telegraphy for purpose of obtaining certificate of competency as Marine Wireless Operators for pursuing a sea career. Applicants between the age of 18 and 22 with College education and previous sea experience will be preferred. Apply with educational qualifications and other Testimonials to Box No. 2083 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 29797

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

MATRIMONIAL.

A SUITABLE MATCH for a double graduate Bisa Aggarwal (Garg-gotra) girl. Correspond with The MANAGER, D. B. AGGARWAL CO., Patiala (Punjab)
M R639

SITUATIONS WANTED

TRANSLATION WORK from Urdu, Persian and Hindi into English and rice versa undertaken by an experienced translator. Charges moderate, Accuracy and promptness guaranteed. Apply Box No. 2036, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B 29545

FINANCIAL.

2500 LOAN without interest for ten years investment Rupees Six enlistment till 25th instant, drawing date 31st January, 1928. Ask DHRUVA BROTHERS, LTD., Delhi.
F R658

MEDICALS.

DEBILITY.—If you wish to regain your health, take my GIANT PILLS, which will make you robust within a fortnight, otherwise money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
P 28575C.

FOR SALE.

KAKOMI FURNISHING FABRICS.

Kakomi Dosuti for Curtains, Purdahs, Cushions, Bedspreads, etc., add a cheery effect to the Home. Dyed in a number of pleasing colours. Samples of Kakomi Dosutis will be set free on application.
Price for 36"|37" As. 13 per yard
Price for 51"|52" Rs. 1|2 per yard

THE RIGHT BATH-MAT.

A bath mat's life is not a happy one but Kakomi mats have been designed to stand up to the job. Thick and absorbent, with knotted fringes or hemmed edges. Free samples on request.
Unbleached .. Rs. 1-15-0 each
Bleached .. Rs. 2- 3-0 each

SLEEP IN KAKOMI FLANNELETTE.

KAKOMI FLANNELETTE is soft and fleecy and admirable suited for Pyjama wear. Get some suits this winter and sleep in cosy comfort. Samples on request, free.
Blue striped .. As. 15 per yard
Red striped .. As. 11 per yard
Plain white .. As. 13-6 per yard

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., CAWNPORE.
K.1

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "GENOA MARU", are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 16th January, 1928, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

10 ORDINARY SHARES of the old issue of the Indian Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., bearing Nos. 133001|133010 in the name of Naoroji Bomanji Mehta have been LOST. Public are hereby warned not to deal in the said shares.
R665

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 9, Wallace Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, 18th January, 1928, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May, 1927.
II. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Corporation will be CLOSED from the 29th December, 1927, to 14th January, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

In accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association the Books of the Corporation are open for the inspection of the shareholders at the Office of the Corporation between 12 and 4 p.m. (S. T.) from 4th January, 1928, to 1st February, 1928, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 19th December, 1927.
29696

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF 9", 10" AND 12" DIAMETER STEEL OR CAST IRON PIPES FOR WATER WORKS AND POSTS INTERMEDIATE FOR FENCING.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of Steel and Cast Iron Pipes for Water Works according to the Railway's Specification:—

1. 2,149 Lineal feet of 9in. dia. pipes.
2. 4,200 Lineal feet of 10in. dia. pipes.
3. 3,602 Lineal feet of 12in. dia. pipes.
4. 6,300 Posts intermediate wrought iron for screw bases for fencing weighing approximately 37-1|2 tons (as per sample which can be seen in the Controller of Stores' Office, Parel).

2. Prescribed form of tender with specifications and conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per set.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 8th February, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
7th January, 1928.
29772

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE

TENDERS for the supply of DIETS to the Arthur Road and Maratha Hospitals, four Maternity Homes and Turner Sanatorium, Bhoiwada, for one year commencing from 1st March, 1928, to 28th February, 1929, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m. (B.T.) on 27-1-1928.

The diets will be exclusive of milk.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tenders for the supply of diets." They should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Chief Accountant's office.

Forms of Contract, Specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rupee one to any one deputed to receive them, by the Undersigned, who will on application, give any information that may be required.

The Names of all the partners should be mentioned in the Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. E. SANDILANDS,
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Department,
Bombay, 17th January, 1928.
29816

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1927 has this day been DISSOLVED.

N. V. MANDLIK.
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 17th January, 1928.
29817

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

INSPECTOR OF BOILERS WANTED.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the appointment of a temporary INSPECTOR OF BOILERS for a period of 6 months under the Government of Madras. Pay according to qualifications and experience in the scale of Rs. 400—50—700 a month. The appointment will be terminable at a month's notice. Only persons fully qualified between the age of 25 and 35 need apply. A statement of qualifications required can be obtained from the Sanitary Engineer to Government, P. W. D. Buildings, Triplicane P. O, Madras.

J. S. WESTERDALE,
B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E.,
Sanitary Engineer to Government.
12th January, 1928.
29806

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the GODAVERY VALLEY GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED, have contracted with our clients Messrs. NARANDAS CHOONILAL for the absolute sale to them free from all claims and incumbrances of the property described in schedules A and B hereunder written. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 10 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

SCHEDULE 'A' ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land at Jalna in the Aurangabad District in the territories of His Exalted Highness the Nizam, bearing Old Survey No. 3, measuring 7 acres and 1 Gunthas and according to the New Revision, bearing New Survey No. 397 and measuring 7 acres and 14 Gunthas and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the West by the Station Road, on or towards the East by Khat Khatpura on or towards the South partly by the secondly described land and partly by the property formerly of Bhagubai but now standing in the name of Vithoba Valad Balu and bearing New Survey No. 396 and on or towards the North by the land bearing New Survey No. 398 and belonging to Lachhminarayan Dagaduram Sharaf.

SECONDLY.All that piece or parcel of land at Jalna in the Aurangabad District in the Territories of His Exalted Highness the Nizam bearing Old Survey No. 9, measuring 7 acres and 2 Gunthas and according to New Revision bearing New Survey No. 395 and measuring 7 acres and 3 Gunthas and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the West by the land formerly of Bhagubai but now standing in the name of Vithoba Valad Baloo and bearing New Survey No. 396, on or towards the East by a Road on or towards the South by a Road and on or towards the North partly by the land firstly described and partly by the Khatkhatpura.

SCHEDULE 'B' ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY.—One ginning factory consisting of 44 double gins, one engine, one boiler, one donkey pump and other machinery relating thereto.

SECONDLY.—One ginning factory, consisting of 40 single roller gins, one engine, one boiler, chimney, donkey pump and other machinery relating thereto.

THIRDLY.—One pressing factory consisting of half press finisher, opener, engine boiler, pumping engine, chimney, donkey pump and other machinery relating thereto.

Dated this 17th day of January, 1928.

BHAISHANKAR KANGA AND GIRDHARLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
29815.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PREFERENCE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 26th January to the 8th day of February, 1928, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Dividend Warrants for the half-year ending 15th February, 1928.

Intimation as to change of address should be notified to the Company immediately.

By Order of the Board,
P. D. MAHALUXMIVALA,
Secretary.
17th January, 1928.
29814

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Our clients, Messrs. J. N. NICHOLS & CO., of Manchester, Proprietors of the trade-mark "Vimto" used by them in connection with a concentrated syrup sold under the name of "VIMTO CORDIAL" and as aerated beverage, sold under the name of "VIMTO", desire to announce that having recently discovered an infringement of their said trade-mark in Bombay, were about to commence legal proceedings against the Infringer and only refrained from doing so upon receiving an undertaking in the following words:—

"I hereby undertake not to use the word "Vimto" in connection with the beverage or aerated waters to be manufactured by me. I also undertake not to otherwise infringe your trade-mark in the said word."

Any other person found infringing our clients' avamentioned trade-mark will be proceeded against according to law.

PAYNE & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. J. N. Nichols and Co., of Manchester.
29794

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO,

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 22ND INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), AT NO. 16 CUFFE PARADE. COLABA NEAR IMPERIAL MANSIONS.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above place and time very handsome made to order household French polished dining, drawing and bed-room furniture by Roberts. Wimbridge, Dewji Canji and others, mirror back side-boards, rich silver, glass and platedware, brass table ornaments, dumbwaiters, table and ceiling fans, dinner waggons, telescopic dining table, cozy corner cabinets by Wimbridge, glass bead screens, door curtains with brass rods, rich Persian and velvet pile carpets, drawing room Chesterfield suites, mirror and panel door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, iron and wooden single and double beadsteads, cane furniture, coal stove, ice refrigerator, water filters, China matting, copper and aluminium utensils, teapoys, etc., etc.

One 5 Seater "Oakland" Motor Car 6 Cylinders, 22 H. P. in working order.

The property of R. V. Symons, Esqr., Chief Engineer, G. I. P. Railway and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view from to-morrow the 19th instant.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the concerned:—

One lot of household furniture such as dressing chestdrawer, carpet, teakwood screens, wash hand marble table, copying press without stand, sideboard, writing tables, etc., etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO,

AUCTION SALE OF 2,500 BALES AND LOOSE HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 18th January 1928 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, near the Cotton Exchange by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following cotton damaged by fire and water that salved from the late fire that occurred in the Jatha of Messrs. Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha, Ltd.

2,500 Bales and Loose cotton (Khandesh and Moghlai).

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY STORES, ETC., AT THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY SCRAP YARD, MAHALAKSHMI.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 26th and FRIDAY, the 27th January, 1928, at 1-30 p.m. at the Railway Co.'s Stores Depot (Scrap Yard), Mahalakshmi.

A quantity of Railway plants, stores, etc., consisting of bridge tees: Theodolite, wheel tyres, C. I. Miscellaneous, India Rubber Scrap, drums, kegs, files, lamps, rails of sorts and sizes, cast and wrought iron and steel scrap of sorts, cast steel scrap. Channels, angle iron pipes, W. I. Girders wood; Locks, Bridge work Iron Scrap, Lathes, Drilling machines, Stone-crushers, grinding machines, cast iron chairs, wheels, axles and miscellaneous other stores.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when lots are knocked down and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month failing which the Railway Company will not be responsible for their safe custody and the goods will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser either by Public Auction or private treaty at the discretion of the Company's Controller of Stores.

A rent of rupees 5 per cent. per annum on the value of the materials purchased will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

AUCTION SALE OF 2500 BALES AND LOOSE HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 20th January, 1928, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot Sewree on Plot No. 117 in the Jetha of Messrs. Ghose Kabushiki Kaisha Ltd. by order of the Insurance Offices Concerned the following Cotton damaged by fire and water that salved from the late fire that occurred in their Jetha.

2,500 Bales and Loose Cotton (Khandesh 'Moghlai').

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2,558 BALES OF COTTON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Agents the P. & O. S. N. Co. Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 23rd January, 1928, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Wadi Bunder opposite G. I. P. Railway Goods Yard near the Oil Tanks on account of the concerned the under-mentioned damaged Cotton.

EX. S. S. "KIDDERPORE."

About 2,558 Bales Cotton (shipped by Messrs. Ralli Bros., Toyo Menka Kaisha The Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd., Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha, Tata Sons and Co. Ltd., Breul and Co., and others).

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

SAVE YOUR :: :: : Income-Tax by CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.
Incorporated Certified Accountants.
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts
Telephone No. 24185.
Office: M.P. Baria Building, Pydhony, Bombay

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AMUSEMENTS.

"HAMPTON COURT"
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6-15, 8-15, & 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House.

IMPERIAL
CINEMA
TO-NIGHT
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M.

The Greatest serial ever shown in Bombay.
Story by EDGAR WALLACE.
POPULAR PRICES.

GLOBE CINEMA,
SANDHURST ROAD
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily.
Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 P.M.
First Week! Eps. 1, 2, 3 & 4!!
8 Gorgeous Parts!
The Mad, Wild Stampede led by the King of Horses!
WHITE FURY
IN
"THE
GOLDEN STALLION"
Thrill that will make your pulse beat quicker!
The only serial ever made!
WITH JOE BONOMO
World's perfect Strong Man!
Also 2 Reels MONTY BANKS, Comic.

Commencing from SATURDAY the 14th January, 1928
The Hindustan Cinema Film Co's
BRAND NEW MYTHOLOGICAL FILM.
Ram-Rajjya-Viyoga
(An Episode from Ramayana)
The Story of Ram-Rajjya-Viyoga is very much known to young and old and needs no introduction. Scenes of Preparation of installing Ram on the throne and departure of Rama to Vanvas are worth seeing and masterpiece of photography
AT THE
NOVELTY CINEMA
GRANT ROAD, TRAM TERMINUS.
DON'T FAIL TO SEE THIS SPLENDID
Film when you will be delighted throughout.
Apply for booking to
The Hindustan Cinema Film Co.
BALAJI HOUSE,
GIRGAON BACK ROAD, BOMBAY.

Miss ARMELINE WINS THE WEEK
How?
See—The Great Rush—This Week Hundreds turned away on Saturday and Sunday on account of over-rush—Many returned home on Monday and Tuesday owing to want of seats.
WHY SO?—BECAUSE THIS
IMPERIAL JEWEL PRODUCTION
Lady of the Lake
is appreciated by
Bombay Citizens and by Indian Filmdom
COME AND SEE TO-NIGHT.
Emotional and Impressive acting of
Miss ARMELINE AND Miss. JILLOO
will please you to full extent.
HOW? Come and Watch
THE GREAT RUSH AT YOUR POPULAR PICTURE PALACE.
Krishna Cinema
DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road.

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Jan 17.

LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1|6 1|16.
Bank's selling D D 1⅛ 3|32.
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 1|6 11|32.
Bank's buying T T 1|6 3|32 to 1|8.
Bank's buying D D 1|6 5|32.
Tone of Exchange:—Steady market.
PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 915.
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 965.
Bank's buying D D 950
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 128-1|4.
Bank's buying 60 D|st D P 124-3|4.
HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 138 1|2
SANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 173-3|4.
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 155-1|2.
NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling 272-3|4.
London—Gold per oz.—Ready 84-11.
London—Silver per oz Ready 26-4.
London—Silver per oz Forward 26-3.
Tone of Silver:—Quiet. China sold.
Very little business doing. Buyers satisfied.
American Cross Rate Dol. 4.87-1|16.
Paris Cross Rate Fres. 124.01.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 17.
Three months 4-1/4 per cent.
Six months 4-1|4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money:—Call 6-1|2 per cent.
One to three months 5-1|2 per cent.
Six months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.

COFFEE.

New York, Jan. 17.
Coffee, Fair, Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot 14-15/16

LONDON SILVER.

Silver Market is Quiet.

	London, Jan. 16.
Spot	26-1/4
Forward	26-3/16

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 16.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Cargo.—Shipment sellers Jan/Feb. 42/3
Barletta Russ. per 64 lb. Parcels.—Shipment sellers Jan/Feb. 43/3
Wheat, South Australian.—Shipment sellers Jan/Feb. 51/6

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 16.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No 25, c. & f. Calcutta.—
Jan/March, per cwt 14/2
July/Sept., per cwt 14/7 1/2
c. & f. Bombay—
Jan/March, per cwt 14/14.3/4
c. & f. Karachi—
Jan/March, per cwt 14/5-1/2

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 16.
Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4/4/11

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan. 16.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-3/8 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-1/4 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 16.

T T Berlin on London	20.47-1/4
T T Amsterdam on London	12.09-1/4
T T Brussels on London	34.98
T T Madrid on London	28.62
T T Milan on London	92.22
T T Berne on London	25.32
T T Paris on London	124.02
T T London on Prague	164.62

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan 16.

Copper, English Best Selected	£66-3/8
Copper, Braziers	£76
Yellow Metal	£65
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£22-1/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£13
Tin, English Ingots	£248-1/4

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 16.

January	17.18+.16
February	17.28+.16
March	17.33+.15
April	17.33+.15
May	17.43+.12
June	17.43+.12
July	17.46+.09
August	17.46+.09
September	17.46+.09
October	17.48+.19
November	17.48+.19
December	17.48+.19
January	17.37+.20
Middling Spot	17.00+.20

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Jan. 16.
Demand Bills 487.06

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 16.
Sellers.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 1/7-1/2

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 16.
Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers Jan/Feb. £9/1/3
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Shipment sellers Jan/Feb. £18/7/6
Rapeseeds, Toria, ton.
Shipment quoted Jan/Feb £19/6/3

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 16.

Chartered Bank of India A. & C.	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£127-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£50-1/2
Eastern Bank	£6-3/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent	£88.7/8
Conversion Loan	£76-7/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p. c.	£101.3/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p. c.	£56
Indian Stock 3 p. c. Sterling Loan	£61-1/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p. c. Sterling Loan	£71-1/2
Consols	£55.3/8
War Loan 5 p. c.	£101-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 p. c.	£94

MILL STORES.

(MESSRS. MAGANBHAI AMIN & CO.
Bombay, Jan. 17.

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals,

	Per Ton. Rs. a. p.
China clay, best quality	78 0 0
China, clay, bazar quality	68 0 0
	Per Cwt.
Farina supra (Dutch)	12 8 0
Epsom Salt	3 10 0
Sago Flour 1st quality	9 15 0
Sago Flour, market quality	9 8 0
Maize Starch, Continental	11 0 0
Dextrine (Potato) White	17 0 0
Zinc Chloride German	15 14 0
Magnesium Chloride German.	4 2 0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white	32 4 0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality	32 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	30 0 0
Turkey, Red Oil, concentrated	45 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent. Guaranteed	23 0 0
Turkey, Red Oil, 50 per cent. Market quality	20 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali small Pkg.	9 12 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg.	8 12 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Small	10 0 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large	8 12 0
Sodium Sulphide, English Small Pkg.	9 0 0
Sodium Sulphide, English Large Pkg.	8 6 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	8 14 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg.	8 6 0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small	8 4 0
Bichromate of Potash Small Pkg.	30 0 0
Soda Ash	7 2 0
Bichromate of Soda, Small Pkg.	25 0 0
Brown Sugar of Lead Small Pkg.	33 0 0
Litharge Flake Small Pkg. (French)	26 0 0
	Per lb.
Aniline Salt Electro	0 6 6
Antimony Salt	0 5 10
Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F.	0 10 2
Hydro Sulphide, English	0 9 0
Acetic Acid	0 6 9
Formal-de-hyde	0 6 3

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 16.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment resellers Jan/Feb. £17/10/0
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton.—
Linseed, Bombay, ton.
Shipment sellers Jan/Feb. £16/6/3

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 16.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery buyers Jan/Feb. 28/
Delivery buyers May/Aug. 29/3

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 17.
Shahristan, Davis, Busreh.
City of Bristol, Johnston, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 18.
Barjora, Partridge, Busreh.
Karoa, Bannehr, Durban.
Pilsna, Patris, Trieste.
Khiva, Strenger, Kobe.
Heizen Maru, Masayuki, Kobe.
Ishikari Maru, Yanagada, Kobe.
Sigrun, Kvamso, Rangoon.
Queen's Wood, Hurrworth, Antwerp.
Alfred Noble, Hansen, Antwerp.
Empress of Australia, Latta, Colombo.

LOADING.

Jan. 17.
Steamer Penrwyn for Hamburg.
Steamer Vav for Busreh.

S S Shahristan:—The M M Co's steamer Shahristan arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh with a general cargo.

S S City of Bristol:—The K N Co's steamer City of Bristol arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S S Barjora:—The B I S N Co's steamer Barjora will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Persian Gulf with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Heizen Maru:—The Mackinnon Mackenzie Co's steamer Heizen Maru sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Sigrun:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Sigrun will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Queen's Wood:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Queen's Wood will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Antwerp, etc, with a general cargo.

S S Alfred Noble:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Alfred Noble will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Antwerp with a general cargo.

S S Ishikari Maru:—The O S K steamer Ishikari Maru will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe with a general cargo.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

The B I S N Co's mail steamer Karoa will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban etc, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

TRIESTE AND VENICE MAIL.

The Lloyd Triestino mail steamer Pilsna will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Trieste, etc, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

CHINA AND JAPAN MAIL.

The P and O S N Co's mail steamer Khiva will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, etc, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

DEPARTURE OF AMERICAN TOURISTS.

The Mackinnon Mackenzie Co's Tourists' steamer Empress of Australia, 12177 tons, Captain R G Latta, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour at about 8 p.m. for New York via Colombo and China and Japan Ports, with American Tourists.

EXPORTS.

Jan. 17.

S S Ranchi for London:—2100 cwts mowra seed, S Bannister and Co; 1980 cwts massoor, 500 cwts kardi seed, 12000 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros; 1950 cwts myrabollams, C Jeevanlal and Co; 30 bales calf skins, 30 bales cow hides, East India Hides and Skins Tanneries.

For Marseilles:—6000 cwts G nuts, Ralli Bros.

S S Sahistan for Hull:—8300 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros; 2002 cwts myrabollams, C Jeevanlal and Co.

S S Marienfels for Hamburg:—2000 cwts G nut oil cakes, S Bannister and Co; 490 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd; 84 cwts gum kadaya, D Mowjee and Co; 467 bales cotton, K Deochand and Co; 55 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co.

For Rotterdam:—55 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co.

For Brement:—2171 cwts G nut seeds, Pohoomall Bros; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Newton Ash for Hull:—6000 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Pilsna for Venice:—110 bales cotton, C Thakersey Ltd; 237 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 116 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Trieste:—395 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Piraeus:—200 cwts niger seed, Volkart Bros; 200 cwts kardi seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Alfred Noble for Rotterdam:—1000 cwts G nuts, Ralli Bros.

S S Reichenfels for Hamburg—71 bales buffalo hides, 67 bales cow hides, D Abraham and Sons; 13 cases casings, Union Casing Supplying Co; 242 bales G nut oil cakes, E Davis and Co.

For Antwerp:—36 bales goat hair, H R Rahamanbhai; 438 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Bomar Sind for Ghent:—80 bales cotton, Koltak and Co; 440 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 340 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co Ltd.

For Antwerp:—2000 cwts crushed bones S Bannister and Co; 220 bales cotton raw, Koltak and Co.

S S City of Benares for Melbourne:—30 cwts condiments, Owart Oakell; 1063 cwts myrabollams, K Meghjee and Co.

For New York:—9 packages and 76 bales handas, 15 bales carpets, Cox and King Ltd; 1 case cotton prints, 13 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 60 cwts sandalwood, G Tokursee; 1 case lamb skin Cox and King Ltd.

For Toronto:—5 bales gunnies, Cox and King Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Jan. 17.

S S Indus Maru from Nagoya, Agents O S Kaisha Ltd:—25 bales G C shirting, 56 cases porcelain, 24 cases dhoty, 24 cases glassware, 215 cases porcelainware.

From Tokyo:—50 bales cotton shirting, 183 cases cotton yarn, 24 cases clocks.

From Yokohama:—16 cases silk, 24 cases toys.

From Yokkaichi:—35 cases enamelware.

From Osaka:—642 cases glassware, 905 cases 154 bales cotton shirting, 123 cases porcelain, 419 cases 69 bales G C yarn, 30 cases cotton flannel, 22 cases umbrellas, 20 cases red cotton teacloth, 55 cases glass tubs, 171 cases cotton drill, 20 bags lemonade bottle, 13 cases E G bottles, 27 cases cotton twill, 92 cases enamelware, 392 cases glass bangles, 25 cases cotton hosiery goods, 119 cases C P jeans, 15 tubs bean paste, 12 bags rice, 8 packages 3 cases provisions, 24 cases canned goods, 33 cases bamboowire, 10 cases rubber belting, 930 casks coal pitch, 38 cases printed twill, 16 cases brass circles, 20 packages blue gelatine, 35 cases cell. bangles, 50 cases enamelware, 20 cases porcelainware, 163 cases glassware, 80 cases strawboard, 129 cases porcelainware, 14 cases bamboowire, 34 bales straw matting, 37 cases toys, 10 cases cotton sheeting, 6 bales 4 cases match machine, 25 cases cotton hosiery, 18 cases glass beads, 35 bales matting, 19 cases matting bamboowire, 112 casks coal tar, 25 packages sulphur, 15 cases cotton socks, 10 cases antimony sulphur, 200 pieces match wood, 25 cases cotton drill, 18 cases needles, 16 cases toys, 25 cases cotton flannel.

For Sydney:—50 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Valentia for Liverpool:—1060 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros; 800 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

WEEKLY CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(V. H. A. GUNNY.)
Calcutta, Jan. 14.

Jutes: Opening quiet and prices further sagging the market for this section has remained steady at the close. The decline can mainly be attributed to a rise in the price of raw material which went as high as 63/12 this week, to close easy at 66/8. The market for Hessian has remained on the whole quiet but steady. The future outlook for the Jute shares is quiet healthy.

The closing prices at the close were on the same level as in past week. The rise in Gouripore was due to reports of further increase in capital on favourable terms. The speculative counters Howrah and Clive touching the lower levels of 62/4 and 49/8 close steady at 63/4 and 50.

Dividends declared: Belvedere 50, New Central 45

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpur have further appreciated to Rs. 31/12 on a rumour of a dividend of rupees two. Dunbar which were done upto Rs. 225 during the week had sellers at the close round 214.

Coals.—Sellers predominated and prices in some cases are to be written down. Standard show a fall of rupees three from its previous transaction during this week, which were last done at 63. Ranegunge were quoted round 25.

Tea Shares:—Were a quiet and dull market.

Banks:—Imperial Bank F. P. and Conty, were steady round 1475 and 370.

Govt. Securities:—Though business was confined to small lots with very little change in prices, the market was steady.

Miscellaneous:—Buying on advices from London forced the prices of Bengal Iron from 17/2 to 19/2 this week end. The sellers are reserved. In sympathy Indian Iron and Steel also improved at the close to Rs. 20/4. Burn and Co., have shown very good profits and have declared an interim dividend of Rs. 15, which remained steady at 420. Reliance Fire bricks were wanted at 7/2. British Ceylon Corporation on a very good report have made a sharp rise to Rs. 5/4 with buyers lower. Midnapore Zemindary had sellers round 140.

BURMA CORPORAION LIMITED.

Bawdwin Mine—During the month of December 36,680 tons of Ore were mined, including 2,370 tons of High Grade Ore 26,500 tons of Ore were milled in the Treatment Plant, producing 10,200 tons of leady concentrates; 14,611 tons of Lead-bearing material, including 3,242 tons of High Grade Ore, were smelted in the Blast Furnaces, producing 6,887 tons hard Lead for treatment in the Refinery.

Refinery products were:—
6,152 tons Refined Lead.
569,700 ounces Refined Silver.

Of Silver production 35,210 ounces were recovered from the treatment of Copper Matte.

Experimental Zinc Plant produced 3,908 tons Zinc Concentrates, assaying 11.3 ozs. of Silver 7.1 per cent Lead, 48.86 per cent Zinc.

In addition to the above 1,100 tons Copper Matte were produced from the treatment of accumulated Smelter bye-products and 5,703 tons Copper Ore.

Included in the tonnage of Refined Lead is 270 tons recovered from the smelting of Copper Ore.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

STEADINESS AT LIVERPOOL—MARKET OPENS FIRM—LONG LIQUIDATION AND SHORT SELLING—MARKET ACTS HEAVY—FUTURES 13 TO 20 POINTS LOWER—BUREAU ISSUED BULLISH BOLL-WEEVIL CIRCULAR.

New York, Jan. 16.

With further encouragement derived from the steadiness of Liverpool, the New York futures market opened 15 points higher and registered further improvement of 5 points on scattered buying. Trade interests were quiet and most of the demand coming from nervous shorts, was met by increased offerings. There was considerable long liquidation and prices fell back and increased selling pressure by speculative bears completely changed the tone of the market. The market acted heavy with signs of further weakness. The close was easy at a decline of 20 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices declined 20 points to 19.15c.

The New Orleans futures market closed at a loss of 29 to 31 points. Spot prices were easy at a decline of 31 points to 18.72c.

There is little change in the general situation and to-day's cables inform us that the steadiness at the opening of the session was influenced by the bullish circular issued by the Agricultural Bureau stating numourous boll-weevil entered into hibernation. The effect of this circular failed to stimulate any buying power and prices declined on general selling. While the market looks like fluctuating within a narrow range and possibly there may be some steadiness due to short covering before the issuance of the ginning report on the 23rd instant, we believe the market will depend upon the outcome of the ginning report. We still continue to advise purchases in easier markets, as fundamentals favour higher levels in the long run.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York dated 16th instant:—

July highest 18.92 (10.07 a.m.) lowest 18.54 (2.58 p.m.).

New York market declined on long liquidation and speculation selling.

Reuter:—Market early advanced on higher Liverpool advices but reacted later on favourable Western belt forecast and unfavourable spot market.

Theo. Price:—Lower on December consumption and expectation of further curtailing and easier basis. Expect further gradual decline.

Norden & Co.—Tone of market heavy. Looks lower.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 16.

Jan.	18.63—.20
March	18.60—.20
May	18.76—.20
July	18.54—.13
October	17.93—.18
December	17.90—.13
Middling Spot	19.15—.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 16.

March	18.35—.29
May	18.42—.31
Middling Spot	18.72—.31

NEW YORK.

New York Noon. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	18.96
May	19.05
July	18.83
New York Noon Call.	
March	18.93
May	19.04
July	18.81
New Orleans 9.30 a.m.	
March	18.76
May	18.75
July	18.51

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 16.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	17,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	8,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	25,000

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	F. P. Bales	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date	16-1-28	6305000	9326000
„ Yesterday	do.	17000	53000
Exports to date	do.	4062000	6210000
Stock at Ports	13-1-28	2493000	2949000
„ Interior Towns	do	1265000	1508000
„ Liverpool	13-1-28	919000	1255000
Visible Supply	13-1-28	5839000	7258000
Quantity in Sight	do	10719000	13611000

LIVERPOOL.

GOOD SPOT DEMAND—IMPROVED ON BULLISH WEEVIL REPORT—DECLINED ON EASIER NEW YORK—FUTURES 2 TO 4 POINTS LOWER—SALES 10,000 Bales.

Liverpool, Jan. 16.

The Liverpool futures market opened very steady on continued good spot demand sales being 10,000 Bales. Prices improved some 12 points on bullish circular issued by Bureau, showing possibility of much damage to the coming American cotton crop by weevil. Later on prices declined on poor response from New York, where general sentiment is full of bearish anticipations. The close was quiet at a decline of 2 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices hardened 13 points to 10.87d. per lb.

Empire cotton futures closed 3 points higher while Egyptians ruled firm and closed at a rise of 9 to 20 points.

Despite unfavourable trade outlook, the demand for spot cotton continues good. While speculative element appears to have been disappointed owing to failure of the market to improve, there are signs of some definite improvement in trade demand.

PRIVATE CABLES.

H. Hemalryk & Co.:—South selling heavily. Forecast rain South-West Washington reports great increase hibernation weevils.

Langley & Co.:—Market early advanced on official information numerous boll weevil entered into hibernation. Later declined on long liquidation.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

"Bullish weevil reports and lack of wet weather causing firmness."

Later:—Broke on rports of easier basis South."

American Cotton Statistics:—

Brought into sight for the season:—10,719,000 Bales.

American mills taking for the season:—4,154,000 Bales.

Stocks in the United States:—3,724,000 Bales.

Of which at New York:—196,000 Bales.

World's visible supply:—7,380,000 Bales

Of which American Cotton:—5,839,000 Bales.

Takings of World's Spinners.

American Cotton:—

Week ending. 7-1-28.	Week ending. 14-1-28.
303,000 Bales.	351,000 Bales.

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cable D/- 16th instant (5-15 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman & Co.:—

"Advance caused by dry weather. A continuation of present weather would be beneficial for insects. Market unfavourably affected by, in sympathy with New York. Think further decline is possible in the near future."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool. Jan. 16. Opening	Closing.
January	10.15	10.18+.03
February		10.16+.03
March	10.13	10.16+.04
April		10.12+.04
May	10.07	10.11+.04
June		10.02+.02
July	9.97	10.01+.04
August		9.87+.04
September		9.74+.03
October	9.60	9.63+.04
November		9.57+.03
December		9.57+.04
January		9.55+.04
Middling Spot		10.87+.13

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool. Jan. 16. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cottor	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool. Jan. 16.
Scinde, Fully Good	8.05+.10
Scinde, Fine	8.25+.10
Scinde, Superfine	8.45+.10
Bengal, Good	7.85+.10
Bengal, Fully Good	8.05+.10
Bengal, Fine	8.25+.10
Oomra, Good	8.50+.10
Oomra, Fully Gd	8.75+.10
Oomra, Fine	9.00+.10
Broach, Fully Good	a 9.50+.10
Broach, Fine	9.75+.10
Broach, Superfine	10.00+.10

EMPIRE COTTON.

	Liverpool. Jan. 16.
Mar.	10.19+.03
May	10.12+.03

BOMBAY

CONSIDERABLE COVERING—LIVERPOOL OPENS QUIET—LOCAL MARKET CLOSED STEADY Rs. 5-8 LOWER.

Bombay, Jan. 17.

Following a further decline of 15 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 367|8 for Broach A.|M. delivery and after declining eight annas, values recovered on considerable covering by offices and Japanese firms to Rs. 369|12. The market ruled rather quiet at this level and Rates at 4 p.m. were quoted as under:—

Broach A.|M.	367|8	369|12	367	368|8
Oomra D.|J.	336	337	336	336|8
Oomra Mar.	334	335	334	334|8
Bengal D.|J.	301	302	301	302
Bengal Mar.	303	303|4	302|12	303

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 16 points lower but later cables showed it 10 points lower. The forward market ruled steady with a small business. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were quoted as under:—

Broach A.|M.	369	369	368|4	368|4
Oomra D.|J.	336|8	336|8	336	336|8
Oomra Mar.	334|8	334|8	334	334|4
Bengal D.|J.	302	302	301|8	301|8
Bengal Mar.	303	303	303	303

INDIAN COTTON CROP.

It is understood on reliable authority that Messrs. Volkart Bros. and Messrs. Ralli Bros. estimate the total Indian Cotton crop in the neighbourhood of 6-1|2 million bales for the season 1927-28. These estimates are roughly one million bales higher than the Government's last forecast.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Jan. 17.
January	220.80—3.20
April	227.40—3.60
July	230.10—4.90

GINNING REPORT.

The next American Cotton Ginning Report, showing the quantity ginned to the close of business on the 15th January will be published on Monday, the 23rd instant and the same will be received in Bombay before 9 p.m.

DAILY ROOM RATE

	Bombay, Jan. 17.
Bengal D.|J.	302
Bengal March	303
Broach A.|M.	368
Oomra D.|J.	336
Oomra March	334

SPOT RATES.

	Bombay, Jan. 17.			
Bengal	317	311	304	296
S. P.	315	309	302	294
Rajputana	317	311	304	296
P. A.	422	415	408	
Oomra No. 3	348	341	331	
C. P. No. 1	372	365	355	
C. P. No. 2	360	353	343	
Khandesh	343	333	323	313
Muthia	—	329	319	305

EAST INDIAN COTTON

BREUL AND CO'S REPORT

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 17.

In full-pressed Bales.	2 Days	This year	Since 1st September. Last year.
Khandesh	2,016	1,47,472	1,79,895
Central India	2,238	1,07,879	90,117
Barsi and Nagar	4,706	1,32,473	85,046
Hyderabad-Gaorani	2,064	51,287	27,026
Berar	4,777	3,13,741	2,16,201
Central Provinces	1,976	1,28,840	72,092
Total Oomras	17,777	8,81,692	6,70,377
Dholera	3,099	45,632	2,878
N.-W. Provinces	....	58,842	43,940
Rajputana	367	16,699	13,486
Sind-Punjab	1,152	74,664	48,369
Broach	....	2,597	239
Coompta and Dharwar	60	3,296	19,648
Westerns-Northerns	....	3,268	8,756
Cocoanada	....	....	395
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	....	7,025	4,594
Persian	....	3,018	2,849
American	....	21,111	59,343
Egyptian and African	....	9,069	20,166
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	....	64	44
Total	22,455	11,26,977	9,15,084

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 12th Jan.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	4,417	1,68,190	91,136
Japan & China	7,700	2,37,866	2,49,146
Coast Ports	....	9,456	4,776
Up-country by Rail	....	34,353	38,678
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	....	79,542	31,514
Total	12,117	5,29,407	4,15,250

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 17.

	Ready Red leafy	Delivery Contract Jan.
Bengal Superfine	315	....
Bengal Fine	310	pl. 5
Bengal F.G.	300	....
Sindh-Punjab Fine	310	....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	300	....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	363|65	....
Nagpur Fine	363|65	pl. 23|4
Yeotmal Fine	355	....
Arvi	355	pl. 13|4
Amraoti Fine	343|45	....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	340|42	pl. 4
Mulkapur Fine	333|35	....
Khandesh Fine	325|28	—4
Muthia Fine	....	—8
Nanded|Purna F.G.G.S.	353|55	....
Purna F.G.G.S.	345|48	....
Parbhani|Sailu	....	....
Indore|Ujjain Fine	....	....
Burwah|Sanavad Fine	340|45	....
Broach F.G.	....	....

	March	April
Broach Fine	pl. 20	pl. 14|5
Westerns M.G.	....	....
Westerns H.G.	....	....
Cambodia	455	....

	Ap|My	M|June
Miraj|Sangli	415	....
Compta Good	420 pl. 38	pl. 33
Dholera	....	....
Kadi|Viramgam	....	....

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Jan. 17.

100	R. Dossa	Dhuri	318
100	R. Dossa	Latur	414
100	Japan T & Co.	Karanja	353
200	Forbes & Co.	Arvi	350
100	Odhavji Shivji	Porbandar	332
100	Odhavji Shivji	Jamjodhpur	330
200	Volkart Bros.	Darwha	354
100	Currimbhai	Africa	475
100	Bombay & Co.	Faizpur	298
100	Tata Mill	Chandasi	315

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association)

SILVER.

Bombay Jan. 17.

London Ready	26	4	
Forward	26	3	0
London-Shanghai:—			
Opening	2	7	8
Closing	2	7	5
Silver Ready	59	0	0

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Maha	59-9	59-9	59-2	59-2
Falguna	59-8	59-8	59-1	59-1

GOLD.

Bombay, Jan. 17.

Ready	21	5	6
Maha	21	5	0
Falguna	21	6	0
Narandas Motilal Native Gold Bars touch 96-97-98-99	21	5	6
National City	21	8	0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 17.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 16th inst.—

	Cwts.
Wheat	21,154
Linseed	1,983
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	208
Gingellyseeds	7,856
Poppyseed	26
Groundnuts	62,989
Castorseed	6,831
Rice	4,467
Myrabollams	6,654
Cottonseed	58,951
Mowraseed	165
Gram	3,419
Coal	1,369 tons.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 17.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheats white 70 per cent.	7	9	6
Wheats white Delhi	7	6	6
Wheats white Delhi April/May	7	7	0
Linseed bold Brown	10	3	6
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	10	5	0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	11	7	0
Rapeseed Yellow Gujarat	11	7	0
Gingellyseed Cold-white 85 per cent.	13	0	0
Poppyseed white	17	2	0
Castorseed	10	2	0
Cottonseed	4	11	0
Groundnuts	11	10	0
Mowraseed	7	10	0
Myrabolan Jubbulpore	24	0	0
Myrabolam Bhimdi	24	0	0

STOCKS AND SHARES

MILL SHARES CLOSE QUIET

SECURITIES QUIET.

Bombay, Jan. 17.

MILL SHARES.

Cotton Mill shares opened quiet with prices mostly unchanged. B. Dyeing opened at Rs. 942|8 Fazul 891|4, Century 460/ pearl 597|8, Simpled 192|8, and Kohinoor 290/. There was scattered covering by shorts and prices registered some improvement of about Rs. 5/ to Rs. 2|8. At this level there increased pressure of selling which checked the rise and prices recorded a small set-back. This section closed rather quiet with a less inclination to buy. The general sentiment is rather uncertain and buyers are holding aloof believing in lower levels.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tata Iron and Steel Defd. shares opened at Rs. 281|4 and Ordy. at Rs. 79|12 and established a small improvement, which was lost in the later trading. Cement shares ruled rather steady. Bombay Burmahs were quiet.

SECURITIES.

Government papers ruled with a limited enquiry.

COTTON MILLS.

Paid up.		Feb., 1928. Closing rates.
100	Ahmed. Advance	402|8
100	Alliance	30
50	Apollo	7
500	Bombay Cotton	317|8
250	Bombay Dyeing	943|12
250	Bradbury	280
100	Century	462|8
100	Central India	526|4
500	Central India Pr.	492|8
100	Colaba Land	141|4xd.
100	Coorla	175
100	Crescent	193|12
250	Currim	270
500	David	270
250	Dawn	710
200	Edward Sassoon	112|8
10	E. D. Sassoon	Rs. 15
100	Elphinstone	18
250	Fazulbhoy	893|12
50	Finlay	155
1000	F. Petit	600
100	Globe	30
100	Tokak	133|12
100	Indian Bleaching	265
100	Indore Malwa	863|12
250	Jamshed Mfg.	50
50	Kastoorchand	25|8
100	Khatau	95
100	Kohinoor	291|4
1000	Luxmi Cotton	3050
100	Madhavrao Scd.	10
100	Madhowji	113|12
500	Mathradas	50
1000	Maneckji Petiti	1600
100	Meyer Sassoon	86|4
1000	Morarji	2125
200	New Great	311|4
10	New City	125
250	Pabaay	281|4
250	Pearls	600
100	Phoenix	422|8
10	Premier	11|8
1000	Sholapur	7900
250	Simplex	102|8
50	Swan	152|8
100	Swadeshi	527|8
500	Tata Mill	90
500	Vishnu Cotton	3150

BANKS.

500	Imperial	1415 xd.
125	„	347|8xd.
50	India	88
50	Baroda	91|8
25	Central	25
£5	Eastern	84
£12 1|2	National Bank	£50

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahd. Prantij	915
	Amritsar Patti	144
100	Cen. Provy. Ry.	100|8xd
100	Dhond Baramati	101
100	Guzerat Ry.	94
100	Hoshiarpur	99
100	Khulna Baghirhaut Rly.	95
90	Mandhra Bhon	79
100	Sara Sirajgunj	70
100	Sialkote	106
100	Sindh Lt. Ry.	140|8
100	Upper Sindh	87|8
500	Tapti Valley	116|4

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Ahmedabad Electric	97
1000	Andhra Valley	785
100	Alcock	371|4
125	B. Burma	865
50	B. Burma N. I.	310
10	Br. India Insurance	10
8sh	Bt. Burma Pet.	4|14
50	B. Tramway	153|12
50	„ „ Pref.	69|4
250	Bombay Steam	262|8
50	Bombay Telephone	50|8
10	Bundi Cement	22|4
250	Indian Cement	265
10	Central India Mining	23|8
£ 1	Eastern Chemical ordy.	1|8
sh. 2	Do Defd.	1
100	Katni Ordinary	246|4
40	„ Deferred	780
50	Oriental Life Ass.	2050
25	New India Insur.	19|8
10	Punjab P. Cement Ord.	13
10	„ „ Pref.	13|12
10	Shivrajpur	44|4
75	Tata Iron Ordinary	79|8
30	„ „ Deferred	283|12
150	Tata Iron 1st Pref.	136
100	Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	92
1000	Tata Hydro	990
100	Tata Oil	
1600	Tata Power Ord.	
000	Tata Power Pref.	
15	Scindia Steam	

SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 17.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75|12.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-3 Rs. 94-2.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93-10.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88-1.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100-0.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 193 Rs. 102-6.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945 5 Rs. 106|6.

5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free due 1928 Rs. 105-5.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 193 Rs. 103-8.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 193 Rs. 105.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 193 Rs. 106-6.

6-1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1555 Rs. 111-8.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85-4

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84/4.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 197 Rs. 84-8.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 195 Rs. 110-12.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 R 102.

Forward Rates:—2nd Feb: Sett: 3-1 per cent Rupee paper Rs. 75/13; 1945/55 R 106/7.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

REMITTANCES TO THE HOME TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling).

Sterling purchased in India: Remittances during the week ending 14th January 1928 945,000; Total Remittance from 1st April 1927 to 14th January 1928 24,575,000.

Transfer from paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury: Remittances during the week ending 14th January 1928 nil; Total Remittance from 1st April 1927 to 14th January 1928 5,574,000.

Total: Remittances during the week ending 14th January 1928: 945,000; Total Remittance from 1st April 1927 to 14th January 1928 30,149,000(a).

(a) Of this amount £1-1|2 million was remitted on behalf of the Paper Currency Reserve.

THE SEEDS PRODUCING ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Jan. 17.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 51|5; highest Rs. 51|7|6; lowest Rs. 51|5 closing Rs. 51|6|6.

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 4|11|9; closing 4|11|9.

Cottonseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 4|12|6; closing 4|11|9;

Groundnut Seeds February delivery Opening Rs. 57|7; highest Rs. 57|10; closing Rs. 57|7

Groundnut Seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 59|11; highest Rs. 59|14; closing Rs. 59|12.

NEW INDIA

ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
„ Subscribed	„	3,56,05,275
„ Paid-up	„	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	„	1,15,36,676

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
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BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Public meeting at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall: Speeches on "Madras Congress Resolutions," 6-15 p.m.

THURSDAY, Jan. 19.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 21.

S.S. "Rawalpindi" with English mails sails at 1 p.m. connecting s.s. "Morea" at Aden.

TUESDAY, Jan. 24.

Her Excellency Lady Wilson opens bust of late Mr. B. M. Malabari, Malabari Memorial Hall, Gamdevi 5 p.m.

A SHASTRI'S PRAVACHAN.

Gitalankar Kodashe Shastri will deliver "Pravachan" on Thursday (the 19th inst.) at Tembe's bungalow near King's Way Police Station, G.I.P. Matunga.

POONA'S NATIONAL DISPENSARY.

The National Dispensary of Poona was opened lately at Sardar Patawardhan's Wada, Sadashiv Peth, under the presidency of Mr. N. C. Kelkar when he congratulated Dr. Paranjpye on his rendering national service and wished him every success in his research work.

F. WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The annual general meeting of members of this Committee will be held on Sunday (22nd January) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's Office, Rahim Building (2nd floor) near Tram Terminus, Poibavdi, Parel.

BOMBAY TEACHERS' UNION.

At a meeting of the Union to be held in the Secondary Training College Hall at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Wednesday) Mr. S. V. Phadnis will speak on "Training of teachers, with special reference to the general qualification tests in the Presidency."

JOINT COUNCIL OF RAILWAY WORKERS.

A preliminary meeting of the Joint Council of Railway Workers will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m. in Madhav Bhuvan in B.B. and C.I. Rly. Employees' Union's Office to consider the programme of work.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association the "Rockefeller Malaria Film" will be shown to the public by Mr. C. K. R. Panikker to-day (Wednesday) in Hajee Cassim Buildings, near French Bridge at 8 p.m. (S.T.) Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai will preside.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION, POONA.

The annual social gathering of the Muslim Students' Union, Poona, will be held on Sunday (the 22nd inst.) at 4 p.m. in the College of Agriculture, Poona, when Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola will deliver an address to the Muslim students on the occasion.

RESEARCH IN ECONOMICS.

Under the auspices of the School of Economics and Sociology, Principal G. Lindlay Shirras of Gujarat College will deliver a public lecture on "The Methods and Possibilities of Research in Economics" on Friday (the 29th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

SWRI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

In the Charitable Dispensary conducted by the Bombay Cotton Merchants' and Arcadums' Association, Ltd., Sewri, the following numbers of patients availed themselves of the dispensary during the months of August to December 1927:—August 1304, September 1464, October 1709, November 1883, December 1745, total 8295.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" with the mails from Bombay of the 7th instant arrived at Port Said at 7 a.m. on the 15th instant and left there same a.m. the following day.

The Clan line S.S. "Morrison" left Bombay for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta in the evening of the 15th instant.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Monday to 6 a.m. of Tuesday:—

Small-pox attack 1, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack 1, death 1; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total mortality (exclusive of the still-births) 72. Total mortality this day last week was 81.

LATE MR. MALABARI.

TRUST TO BE UNVEILED NEXT TUESDAY

Her Excellency Lady Wilson will unveil the bust of Mr. B. M. Malabari, founder of the Seva Sadan Society, at the Malabari Memorial Hall at Gamdevi, on Tuesday next (24th inst.) at 5 p.m.

MADRAS CONGRESS RESOLUTION

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside, and Maulana Shaukat Ali, Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta, P. Spratt, Jehangir B. Patel, F. J. Ginvala, B. G. Kher, K. N. Jogleker and R. S. Nimbker will speak on "Madras Congress Resolutions"

KHYBER TUNNEL GIVES WAY?

AN UNCONFIRMED REPORT

NEW DELHI, Jan. 17.

An unconfirmed report is current that one of the Khyber tunnels has given way, though only recently constructed, and prominent constructional houses in India have been invited to undertake the immediate reconstruction of the same. But the task bristles with difficulties, it is said, because the practice is for the Political Agent to give the contract to the Afridi Tribal Chiefs and for them to sublet the contract to one of the big constructional houses, this possibly being one of the means by which the Political Agent discharges his larger responsibilities in regard to maintenance of peace and security. But, the question is who will guarantee any British Indian constructional house against miscarriage of any contract which the Afridis may enter into with them?—Free Press.

EARL OF ATHLONE

TERM OF OFFICE EXTENDED FOR TWO YEARS

LONDON, Jan. 16.

It is announced that, at the request of the Union Government that the King has approved of the extension of the term of office of the Earl of Athlone as Governor-General of the South Africa for two years from 21st January 1929.—Reuter.

HINDU-MUSLIM MARRIAGE.

MR ASAF ALI TO WED MISS GANGULI

DELHI, Jan, 17.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Asaf Ali, Barat-Law, with Miss A. Ganguli, daughter of Mr. Ganguli of Nainital and a niece of Prof. Ganguli member of the Royal Commission on Agriculture. The marriage will take place under the Civil Marriages Act.—Free Press.

"LETTERS OF MARQUE"

FABULOUS PRICE FOR KIPLING'S BOOK

LONDON, Jan. 17.

New York.—The first edition of Volume I of Kipling's "Letters of Marque" was sold for 10,900 dollars at the sale yesterday.—Reuter's Special.

A tragedy occurred here at about 10, in the morning on Monday at Secunderabad in which a Mahomedan woman aged about 45 was knocked down and killed by the 43 down local train near Sitapur Mundi station about a mile from Secunderabad railway station.—A. P.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Washington.—The city had its greatest scare of recent years last night when an unprecedented series of fires began at midnight and continued till early morning. Four major conflagrations were interspersed with smaller ones and many false alarms. Calls for assistance were sent to nearby cities and ten fire companies from Baltimore made a 40-mile run in time to combat at least two blazes. Damage is estimated at hundreds of thousands of dollars. A score of firemen were overcome by the smoke. But there were no fatalities. Two fires occurred in the business section of the city. Incendiarism is suspected.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Sheppton (Pennsluvania).—Nine men are entombed four hundred feet underground in Lehigh Valley Coal Company's mine through the shaft collapsing. Tappings by buried men are heard, but rescuers fear that it will take days to reach them.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

The success of the Indian loan has given a filip to Indian securities and strengthened the British funds generally. India 3-1|2 per cent. loan advanced to 72; 3 per cent to 61-7|8 and 5-1|2 per cent to 101-5|8 —Reuter.

ELECTRIC TRAIN SERVICE.

DISLOCATION ON B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

For the first time since its inauguration, the electric train service on the B. B. and C. I. Railway was dislocated for about two hours on Tuesday morning on account of a minor accident near the Mahaluxmi Station. It was noticed at about 8-30 a.m. that one of the fittings holding the overhead wire of the up-line was damaged, and the running of electric trains on the up-line was considered dangerous. The traffic, except that served by steam engines, was immediately suspended and repairs were taken in hand. It took the staff a couple of hours to replace the damaged fitting.

The dislocation caused considerable inconvenience to the passengers from the suburbs north of Bandra and the cancellation of several electric trains between 9-05 and 10-30, the busiest hours for suburban residents delayed a number of passengers who had to wait for the steam trains.

The cause of the damage is not known. The electric trains service was resumed at 11 a.m.

DANGERS OF ELECTRIC TRAIN SERVICE.

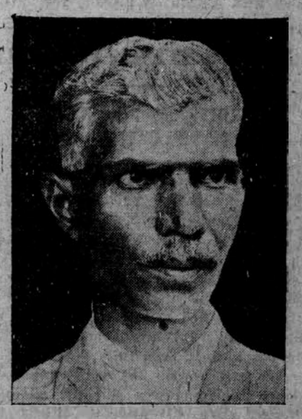
FATAL MISTAKE OF JUMPING INTO MOVING TRAIN

Most of the passengers used to the ordinary local service of the steam railway trains make a fatal mistake in boarding the electric trains of jumping in while the trains are in motion. Several passengers lost their lives in such attempts in the G.I.P. Railway and one such case occurred on the B.B. and C.I. Railway on Tuesday morning, at Parel station. It appeared Bhikoo and Rakhmabai were boarding the train. Bhikoo got in while Rakhmabai was left behind and in attempting to pull her in, Bhikoo lost his balance and both of them fell down. Bhikoo died on the spot while Rakhmabai was removed to the hospital where she has been detained for treatment.

MAN OF WONDERFUL MEMORY

PROF. AVADHANI IN BOMBAY.

With reference to the account of Mr.



—"Chronicle" Photo.

Mr. Timothy D. Avadhani who exhibits admirable feats of the powers of concentration he has developed.

Avadhani's demonstration at the "Chronicle" Office, which we published in our Monday's issue, we have to add that if anybody desires to consult Mr. Avadhani, he can see or communicate with him between 1 and 3 p.m. on week days to the following address:

"Gujarat Industrial and Chemical Works, Patelwady, Love Lane, Mazagaon, Bombay.

IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE'S CHAIRMANSHIP.

DR. DADACHANJI RESIGNS

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Chairman of the Improvements Committee, in a letter tendered his resignation from the Improvements Committee owing to illness. The letter was recorded by the Improvements Commmittee at their meeting on Tuesday who placed on record their sense of appreciation for the valuable services rendered by Dr. Dadachanji.

The Committee then considered a letter from the Chairman, National Baby Week (Bombay Branch) stating that it was decided to hold a Baby and Health Week in the early part of this year. The sole object was educational propaganda, and a hope was expressed that a handsome donation would be granted.

The Committee sanctioned Rs. 500 for the hiring of stalls and the displaying of advertisements.

CUTCH PRAJAKEYA PARISHAD

The office of the Cutch Prajakeya Parishad is now located in the Swaminarayan's Bungalow, Lokhasar Chawk, Cutch (Mandvi). The telegraphic address is "Parishad."

"TUKARAM-JAYANTI" INQUIRY CONCLUDES

R. I. M.'S POSITION EXPLAINED

CAPTAIN HEADLAM'S EVIDENCE.

The Marine Court met again on Tuesday afternoon and resumed hearing about the loss of the s.s. "Jayanti" of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company which, it is believed, foundered during the stormy weather in monsoon.

Captain E. J. Headlam, Director of the Royal Indian Marine giving evidence on Tuesday, explained the position of the Royal Indian Marine in relation to vessels in distress off the Indian Coast. Captain Headlam said that it was the first and foremost duty of every sailor to run to the help of a vessel in trouble. Witness agreed that a Commanding Officer of the Royal Indian Marine could not under regulations, take out his vessel into the Sea without the Director's permission; but speaking for him personally, witness said that had he known of the disaster, he would have sent out one or more ships on the occasion in question, witness had no idea that any ship was in distress and therefore no ships were sent by the R.I.M. to the assistance of the "Tukaram" or the "Jayanti". One R.I.M. ship sailed from Bombay to the Persian Gulf on the 13th November while three more ships were taken out the next day. It was sometime after that, that witness knew anything about the disaster. Had he received even the least information about the tragedy, he would have diverted all the four vessels to the rescue.

Mr. J. B. Petit who has been elected President of the Millowners' Association for the current year.

Asked by the Court as to whether any attempt was made by the R.I.M. to locate the position of the wreck of the "Jayanti", witness said that he had, at the requests of the owners of the ships, asked the Commander of the Flying Boats who left Bombay on December 27, to find out if possible the position of the wreck; but witness had been informed through wireless that there was no trace of the wreck.

Witness considered the fact that there was no trace of the wreck of the "Jayanti", had been found—a source of danger to navigation but he did not propose to take any action in the matter unless directed by the Government. A warning was, however, already issued by his department to the mariners to keep away from the region where the "Jayanti" was believed to have foundered.

Commander Kinch, Port Officer, in the course of his evidence said that the Port Trust could not search for the wreck outside the harbour limits.

At this stage, the inquiry concluded and the Court adjourned to frame their report which they would submit to the Government of Bombay.

TIRED OF LIFE.

DHOBI COMMITS SUICIDE.

How a Dhobi persisted in putting an end to his life was told to the Coroner's jury on Tuesday when an inquest was held touching the death of Hajarimalu residing at Dadar. It appeared Hajarimalu was tired of his life and cut his throat last month; but fortunately did not cut the veins and was rescued in good time to be removed to the hospital. On his recovery he was placed before the Magistrate and was bound over. He, however, thought the world was not worth living and again made an attempt to put an end to his life on Monday night when he jumped into a well and was drowned. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide.

INDO-BURMA PETROLEUM COMPANY

EFFECT OF RATE WAR

Owing to the continuance of the rate war in the Indian oil markets the Directors of the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company have deemed it advisable to postpone declaration of the interim dividend on the ordinary share capital usually payable early in January with a view to conserve the cash resources of the Company.

Krishnamurti and Gopalkrishna Rau, were sentenced today to one month's simple imprisonment each, for throwing clay balls at the Neill statue.

"LAST THROW OF FRENZIED GAMBLER."

COTTON SPINNERS AND MANUFACTURERS' REPORTS

"TIMES" URGES CO-ORERATION IN INDUSTRY.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

The Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' reports are strongly condemned by the "Times" in the course of a leader. It expresses the opinion that the proposed extension of hours is "like the last desperate throw by a frenzied gambler" and says that what is needed is cheapening of the present volume of output by concentration of production on more efficient mills by drastic reduction in the number of independent firms and cutting away the dead weight of debt. The paper urges closer co-operation between the various sections of the industry.—Reuter's Special.

FOREIGN TRADERS TO QUIT PEKING

TRADE STAGNATION IN CHINA

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Peking.—The withdrawal of their representatives by Business Houses, as for instance, Weetman, Pearson, Armstrong and Vickers, two or three years ago owing to the stagnation of trade due to civil wars, heavy taxation and freight charges, is now followed by the decision of Jardine Matheson and Company to close down their Peking branch from April.

It is understood that other foreign traders are planning to follow suit. Two hundred and twenty-one Chinese shops have gone into voluntary liquidation since 1st January.—Reuter's Special.

CONGRESS PROPAGANDA IN BENGAL

SUBASH BOSE TOURS IN THE DISTRICTS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, who was set out on a provincial tour, addressed various meetings at Naraingunj and Dacca on Congress and its work. Mr. Subash Chandra Bose explained the Congress resolutions passed at Madras and appealed to people to obey the Congress mandate and call upon their representatives in the legislatures to carry it out.

Mr. Subash Chandra Bose made an appeal for the boycott of the Simon Commission and appealed to the people to carry out boycott of British goods as vigorously as possible.

Mr Bose received welcome addresses from the Young Men's Association and the public and ladies at Dacca and Narayangunj.

Mr. Bose returns to Calcutta to-morrow.—Free Press.

MARRIAGEABLE AGE OF GIRLS

ALL-INDIA WOMEN FOR RAISING IT TO 16 YEARS.

NAGPUR, Jan. 17.

The All-India Women's Educational Conference met to-day under the presidentship of Mrs. Parmanand and passed resolutions, the purport of which was as follows:—

(1) Moral and spiritual training should be made compulsory in all schools and colleges, (2) training for home life and domestic science should be made compulsory in all secondary girls' schools and colleges, and that training in music and other fine arts should be encouraged, (3) regular medical inspection should be made compulsory, (4) physical training as much as possible out of doors should be made compulsory, (5) the marriage age of girls should be raised by legislation to sixteen years, (6) nursery schools should be attached to all primary schools with as many women teachers as possible, (7) primary education should be made compulsory and free for all girls of all castes, (8) wherever there is co-education in primary schools, the majority of teachers should be women, (9) the Girl Guides movement should be encouraged in all girls' schools on national lines and (10) only trained women of proved capacity should be appointed as teachers.

INSTRUCTION IN SEX HYGIENE.

The Conference also passed resolutions urging that women teachers should be appointed to teach women who observe purdah in their own homes or if possible in schools, that sex hygiene should be taught in all secondary schools and colleges, training in motherhood and child welfare should be given in all secondary schools and colleges, that private enterprise for social service and educational work should be encouraged, and that a standing central committee should be appointed to foster the growth of education of girls.—A. P.

57 dacoities were reported in Bengal during the two weeks from December 24th to January 7th.—A. P.

BOMBAY RACES

9TH WINTER MEETING

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX"

1ST RACE.
ROULETTE 1
WATERLOO 2
WAZIR 3

2ND RACE.
VIBGYOR 1
BLACK KNIGHT 2
AVALON 3

3RD RACE.
MODESTY 1
ARLETTE 2

4TH RACE.
WHITE SILK 1
KHALIL BEG 2
NOMAN 3

5TH RACE.
THAXTED 1
STORMONT 2
BONAPARTE 3

6TH RACE.
NAJIAN 1
ANWAR 2
SELMAN 3

7TH RACE.
ELTONIAN 1
POLYCHROME 2
LEINSTER WONDER 3

8TH RACE.
RIVERINE 1
COG-A-L'ANE 2
CASINO 3

9TH RACE.
JODI 1
MANSOOR BEG 2
HILALUZZAMAN 3

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

JUTES OPEN EASY

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

In the Share Market jute shares opened easy and closed unchanged. Cottons were unaltered. Coals ruled dull and neglected.

Industrials: Bengal Iron and Indian Iron are easier. Teas were doing better, prices for some hardening up. Government securities ruled steady.

Government Securities: 3 1|2 per cent Government Paper 70, 80, 76|2; 4 per cent Loan 1960-70 88|4; 6 per cent Bonds 1930 103|6.

Cotton: Bengal-Nagpore 31|12.

Bank: Imperial Bank of India 1470; Imperial (conty) 367; Central Bank of India 26.

Jutes: Auckland 387; Clive 49; Chitavalasah pref 103; Craig 6|14; Howrah 62|4; Hukumchand 26|6; Lansdowne 358; E C National 35|2; Reliance 88|6; Waverly 8|12, 0.

Miscellaneous: Bengal Iron 18|10; Indian Iron and Steel 19|15; Indian Steel Wagon ord 40|4; Burn and Co 430.

Teas: Nagri Farm 37|8; Hasimara 46|12, Bhalkawa 75; Pat 65; Hessian 16|7.

At a meeting of the Untouchables of Pimpalgaon-Baswant, District Nasik, held under the presidentship of Mr. Rakhmabada Mestri, it was resolved to establish an Association with the object of spreading education and culture in the community, elevating its social status and thus obtaining treatment of love and equality from the higher classes.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	Jan. 17.
Previous Closing Rate	18.54
To-day's Opening Rate	18.47
Difference	—.07
To-day's Closing Rate	18.50
Difference	—.04

LIVERPOOL.

	Jan. 17.
Previous Closing Rate	10.01
To-day's Opening Rate	9.88
Difference	—.13
To-day's Closing Rate	9.84
Difference	—.17

Broach Expectation 368

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	Jan. 17.
Silver Ready	26 3 0
Lower	0 1 0
Silver Forward	26 0 0
Lower	0 0 0

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THE

RUSSIAN EXPERIMENT 1917-1927

(pp. 147 + vii)

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Change of Front: The New Economic Policy.
Summary of Achievements.
Russia and the World: Challenge of Russia.

The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1928.

THE ALL-PARTIES' CONFERENCE.

The All-Parties' Conference at Benares is an event of great importance. There have been few such Conferences during the last eight years or so and even these few were more or less abortive. But at the Benares Conference, we are told, absolute unanimity prevailed with regard to the main issues before the Conference. These issues were the boycott of the Simon Commission and the drafting of a Swaraj Constitution. As regards the first, the Conference, which represented all the principal parties in the country, has passed a unanimous resolution urging the members of the legislature to do everything in their power to prevent the formation of the proposed Committees and calling upon the people in general to boycott the Commission at every stage and in every form and to observe hartal and hold protest meetings all over the country on February 3, the day the Commission arrives in India. About the boycott proper and its essential part viz., preventing the election of the Committees of the Legislatures, there were no differences of opinion among the parties at the Conference. But the supporters of the Commission had hoped that the Liberals at least would be no party to anything like a hartal. It must have been pointed out to Liberals that the hartal is the one age-long and indigenous method of protest which people of India thoroughly understand and which is also one of the most effective yet peaceful forms of passive resistance. The acceptance by the Liberals of this form of protest is a significant event. It is an index of the rising temper of the people and, let us hope, the beginning of an era of greater unity among parties not only in respect of purpose but also of methods. The desire to maintain complete unanimity with regard to the boycott is abundantly evidenced by the language of the resolution and the formulation of the resolution to be adopted at the numerous all-parties' meetings to be held on the day of the Commission's arrival. The Commission will soon have some idea as to how far Indians can be united when common interests are concerned.

As regards the preparation of a Swaraj Constitution, the Benares Conference has strongly supported the Congress proposal to hold a National Convention for adopting a Constitution. It has also decided that the Working Committee of the Congress and the representatives of other organisations should meet at Delhi on February 12 and prepare a draft Constitution to be placed before the National Convention. Dr. Sapru is reported to have suggested that "after a successful boycott of the Simon Commission a rival Commission elected by the members of the Legislatures be appointed and that this Commission should take evidence and prepare its report." That there should be some popular machinery corresponding to the official Commission is obvious, whether it is called a Commission or not. But the constituent parts of that machinery have already been brought into existence by the Congress, the All-India Muslim League, the Liberal Federation and other leading political organisations. What is essential now is to see that these constituent parts should work together and prepare a draft Constitution before the 12th February, when the Conference suggested at Benares will meet. It must be remembered that the Drafting Committee has not to write on a new slate. Much of its work has already been done by the Legislative Assembly itself, by Dr. Besant and her many co-adjutors in framing the Commonwealth of India Bill and by Congress leaders like Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachari and Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, who have each prepared excellent draft Constitutions. In respect of many details of administration, the labours of the Muddiman Committee will not fail to be helpful. A scheme based on these valuable materials and incorporating such new helpful suggestions as may be made by the public or any representative section thereof, will ultimately come before the thoroughly representative National Convention. If at all any points of agreement fail to be settled by the Convention, it is desirable for the Convention itself to set up the necessary machinery for the settlement of those differences. In any case, it will be most inadvisable to put off the work of preparing the Swaraj Constitution till after the Simon Commission is completely boycotted, i.e., till after the Commission has returned for good. The decision of the Benares Conference is, in the present circumstances, the most practicable course to follow.

That the national boycott of the Commission has begun to impress the highest officials, is fairly obvious from the extremely cautious tone of the speeches of officials like the Governors of Madras and the Central Provinces on the Commission. Lord Goschen made but a distant approach to the Commission in reply to direct references to it at the annual dinner of the European Association at Madras. Sir Montagu Butler, addressing the C. P. Legislative Council, referred to a non-official resolution about the Commission and discreetly observed that he would not disallow that resolution. But he added that it was quite within his power to disallow the resolution on the ground that it was not a provincial subject. Lest any other Governor should be less discreet in a similar matter, we would like to state here that it would be thoroughly unconstitutional to disallow a resolution forbidding a member of the Council to give evidence before the Commission in a representative character or preventing the formation of the Provincial Committee of the legislature as an attache of the Commission. We admit, however, that under the present Constitution, Governors can do many unconstitutional things with impunity. Sir Montagu urged the Councillors not to commit themselves so soon "in view of the wide discretion vested in the Commission itself." The excuse for suspending judgment has not even the merit of originality. Neither the Councillors nor the public would trust themselves to the mercy of the Commission. The wide discretion may at any time be used against the people and the Warrant of Appointment of the Commission allows the Commission to appoint or deal with other Committees only for "subordinate enquiries." The country has made up its mind and will not change it unless the very basic principle of the Commission is altered so as to suit the wishes of the people.

UNCLE SAM AND LATIN AMERICA

The Sixth Pan-American Conference has been opened at Havana by President Coolidge. At this Conference twenty-one Republics will discuss the question of how to co-operate in securing a higher political, economic and social status for their peoples. According to Secretray Kellogg, the American Government policy towards the Latin American Republics is one of mutually beneficial co-operation. There are Latin American Republicans, which have found reasons, and in this Conference they will seek abundant opportunity, for declaring that in this mutual co-operation it is Uncle Sam who benefits at the expense of Latin America. The United States policy towards Mexico is understood in South America to be mainly dictated by the capitalist bosses in the States before whom every Government has to bend unless it makes a heroic effort, as Roosevelt did, to break their power and set a limit to their political influence. But the Latin American Republics regard with grave misgivings the United States policy towards the small Central American States, a policy which is purely political in conception and is based upon a type of Imperialism which was considered totally alien some years ago to the very nature of American democracy. If the Government of the United States is really anxious to continue and develop "mutual understanding and sympathy amongst the nations of the Western Hemisphere" as Secretary Kellogg asserts is its intention and, if as Mr. Coolidge declared in his presidential address, "the determination to adjust our differences, not by force but by the application of the principles of justice and equity is one of our greatest chracteristics" its representatives at the Conference will have to answer satisfactorily many an inconvenient question relating to its intervention in the affairs of Nicaragua and other Central American Republics, explain to the Conference what its ultimate intentions in regard to the Phillipines are and convince it that it is prepared to substitute its present hectoring and bullying policy for one of real co-operation giving Latin America an equal political status in actual practice.

VILLAGE RECONSTRUCTION.

Village re-construction is much on the lips of men in these days, but there is very little of actual work in evidence. Those who really mean to do work in villages will find much guidance and inspiration in a book entitled "Gandhiji in Indian Villages", written by Mahadev Desai and published by S. Ganesan of Madras. In about 350 pages Mr. Desai gives a vivid and connected account of Mahatma Gandhi's recent tours in Kathiawar, Gujarat, Bengal, Cutch, Behar, United Provinces and Travancore. The book is not a mere reprint of articles in "Young India", though even as such it would have been valuable. It is a separate work, but an appendix to it contains reprints of selected articles in "Young India" by the Mahatma himself. The book reveals some of the most pressing problems of our rural life and how Gandhiji is tackling them in his own way. One of the most valuable features of the book is the reproductions of the Mahatma's heart-to-heart talks to and with the villagers on a variety of subjects affecting their welfare. These talks bring the reader face to face with the reality of Indian rural life and suggest not only the nature of the work that needs to be done in the villages but also the spirit in which that work should be done in order to be successful. Mahatma Gandhi is nothing if not the guide, philosopher and friend of the humble villagers and the sincere worker for their welfare. And the book in question is from start to finish a series of demonstration lessons by a genuine expert in village reconstruction.

YOUTH CONFERENCE.

The Bombay Presidency Youth Conference should prove a glorious and stimulating success considering the encouragement it is evidently receiving not only from those who are the actual participants owing to their age in the Youth movement but also from those whose advanced years put them in the position of advising the generation coming after them. Some of them are bound to be conservative in such advice, others do not realise adequately how keen our young men and young women are in their desire to equip themselves for playing their part in the many-sided activities which go to make a strong and virile nation. But the enthusiasts who hope to give a healthy and well-disciplined impetus to the Youth movement must not mind prejudiced or conservative criticism. As the appeal issued by the organisers of the Bombay Presidency Youth Conference indicates, the ideals which prompt this praiseworthy activity are sound and the Conference will help materially in national progress if it can deal effectively with the disease of communalism.

THE YOUTH CONFERENCE

PRACTICAL WORK BEFORE EDUCATED YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

(BY MANEKLAL VAKIL, M.A. LL.B. F.S.S.)

The approaching Youth Conference of the Bombay Presidency will meet this week-end in Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, Bombay and it will not be out of place to offer some suggestions to the educated young men and women of the Province who are the natural leaders of the Youth Movement. No doubt several resolutions will be passed to express public opinion amongst the Youth and these resolutions will give a stimulus to the thought on current topics. This, however, should be followed by a Central Organisation which will keep the young people active in some form of engrossing public work of primary importance within their power. The youths in this province as well as others can very well organise themselves into voluntary corps in different centres for the purpose both of physical exercise and drill. Physical culture, however, should not be the fad of every young person though a few may specialise themselves as athletes and gymnasts. A regular light exercise and drill, however are essential for every person and should not be neglected as is the tendency in a tropical climate. Such volunteer corps will thus not only do good to the youths themselves but will also be of great use in assisting at public meetings. Even the work that such corps might do at political gatherings will also be a very important social and public duty.

EDUCATIONAL WORK IN VILLAGES.

Another important organisation which the youths may very well establish would to a Literary Volunteer Corps with a view to spread literacy amongst the iliterate in the remotest parts of the countryside. Boys from high schools and colleges can very well spend their long vacations in the villages if they are properly trained by a Central Organisation to teach elementary reading and writing to the illiterate peasant as well as manual labourer. Two students each may be deputed to spend their whole long vacation in one village to do this work and they should live on the hospitality of that village in the interval. The Indian peasant is proverbially hospitable and they will find no difficulty in getting their food and lodging. The pupil-teachers, however, should not attempt to collect any cash subscription from the peasants. The central body should collect subscriptions from large cities with a view to provide for their training and for books and charts for the use of the volunteers.

In addition youths may very well take part in any general movement which happens to arise at any moment in the public life of the country irrespective of political parties. For instance, there are at present two movements of first-rate national importance in which the youths may follow the national lead. These are the boycott of the Simon Commission and the Boycott of British goods for the realisation of specific national ideals. They cannot do much as regards the boycott of the Simon Commission except voluntarily absenting themselves from attendance for a day on the day of landing as a mark of protest against the infliction of such an insulting Commission. The educational authorities need take no action to prevent the youths from expressing their feelings in such a matter of national importance as an evidence of their love for their country. Absence for a day would be only one more holiday in their school life and the school authorities need not be perturbed about any such peaceful demonstration.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

As regards the boycott off British goods, it should be remembered that the same is advocated as a temporary weapon to put economic pressure upon another country which continues to dominate the political and economic life of another country. As soon as that domination ceases, as soon as Swaraj is established on responsible democratic lines, the boycott of British goods also ceases. The boycott of British goods may be started with cotton piecegoods and may extend to as many articles as can be manufetured in India or obtained from any other country of the world. The promotion of mere Swadeshi means the boycott of goods of all other countries of the world and is neither practicable nor desirable in the international sphere when the world is tending to become one country as the result of rapid growth of means of communication and transport. It is impossible for any one country to isolate itself from the rest of the world without doing subsantial damage more to itself and less to the outside world. The youths should develop the ideal of international brotherhood and not follow into the error of local patriotism alone.

INDIA'S STERLING LOAN

ARBITRARY FINANCIAL MANIPULATIONS

(BY FISCUS)

Yesterday's papers publish the prospectus of the new Government of India Sterling loan of 7 1|2 per cent. issued in London by the Secretary of State to provide funds for sterling capital expenditure on Indian Railways and to repay five million India bills which mature on the 29th instant. To-day's papers announce that the loan has already been fully subscribed in London. Of course the subscription list is open till to-morrow and the allotment will take place only after the list is closed. It is not at all surprising that the loan will be oversubscribed, as the terms offered are attractive in the present money market. The Indian tax-payer may, however, ask for more information as to why the sterling loan was at all raised in London notwithstanding that a similar rupee loan could have been subscribed to in India. The whole financial policy of the Government of India during the last year requires a closer scrutiny. What are these India bills of the value of five millions sterling? Are these short-dated temporary bills sold by the Government of India to support the sterling exchange, at 1|6d ? It is well known from financial figures published from time to time that the Government of India are raising money by selling short-dated rupee bills in India. Is the Secretary of State also raising money by selling similar sterling bills in London to meet the current liabilities in London of the Government of India? While the Reserve Bank is yet hanging fire, these financial manipulations which may be within the uncontrolled arbitary discretion of the Secretary of State are not likely to create any confidence in the present exchange policy nor in the future currency policy of the Government of India. The Reserve Bank may be launched but the Bank will not be able to control the exchange and currency policy until a definite gold standard with a free gold currency is established in India to secure public confidence. But the immediate question is whether the Secretary of State is justified in first borrowing on short-dated bills and then raising a loan for the redemption of such bills without giving any further indication of the purposes for which the original money on the bills was spent. The issue is said to have been made under the East India Loans Acts. Do these Acts justify the issue of such a loan? No indication is given as to the exact sections of any particular Act under which this loan has been raised. Perhaps more information will be elicited by some member of the Legislative Assembly and the public could only then discover whether the loan is issued under proper legal discretion vested in the Secretary of State and whether it is not time that the Acts should be amended so as to avoid any such repetition.

Jan. 17.

REFORM OF INDIAN BANKING.

DUTY OF SHAREHOLDERS

(BY T. R. S. IYER.)

Sufficient attention has already been drawn in the press to the right and responsibilities of our countrymen. Our countrymen have had their shortcomings like every other nation. Let them now at least, model their activities so as to set an example to the coming generation. There is no use sitting in judgment over past things. For the purpose of this article, the public is divided into the following three groups:—

1. Investing public.
2. Merchants and businessmen.
3. The unemployed public.

Let us examine the problems which these sections have to tackle in the cause of Indian Banking.

INVESTING PUBLIC.

Most of our banks are now going to complete their financial year and shareholders will be asked to pass the annual accounts and declaration of dividends. If your investments should be a financial success, you cannot afford to pocket these dividends and go away waiting for another turn. You have to see that your institution is sufficiently strong as to serve your pockets in the same way. Our banks, it must be said to the credit of their management, have sufficiently satisfied you in this aspect in spite of adverse circumstances. If they are to serve you better, they require your co-operation and sacrifice. The temporary sacrifice which you are asked to make now, will result in permanent remuneration to your capital in the shape of bigger dividends. The present dividends that are now being taken away by you, are of no economic use to you or to your nation. If they are allowed to accumulate in the concern itself, they will be returned to you in bigger amounts. They will have built up the reserve fund.

IMPORTANCE OF RESERVES.

The importance of adequate reserves

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

Unconvincing.

Major Graham Pole's laboured defence of the conduct of the Lansbury group in the Labour Party in supporting Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's betrayal of India does him credit as a zealous advocate of the interests of his party, but the advocacy is totally unconvincing. The gallant Major even makes matters worse by venturing upon a veiled attack on the attitude of those Indians who declare for a complete and unadulterated boycott of the Simon Show. But the knowledge that such a boycott is warmly favoured all over the country has evidently shaken the earlier solidity of his faith that Mr. Lansbury and friends did all they could to advance the cause of India. His message to India on the eve of his departure is keyed to a different tune than the one he used when he arrived in this country. He should realise that amongst Indians there is no "misunderstanding" in regard to the attitude of the British Labour Party. Politically-minded Indians are well aware that the rank and file of Labour now are far too much immersed in their own immediate concerns to bother about India.

Minority Views.

When Major Graham Pole desires to convince Indians that the Blackpool resolution is still the policy of the Labour Party, he embarks upon a task which neither he nor any other commentator of official Labour intentions in regard to India can hope to achieve successfully. To Indians it is bound to appear almost hypocritical to be told that the Blackpool resolution stands as the considered expression of the Labour policy toward India when British Labour consents to co-operate with the other two political parties in England to inflict upon India the humiliation of an All-White Commission. The nature of the composition of the Commission is a point which Major Graham Pole conveniently ignores. He has also nothing to say about the manner in which the minority views regarding the MacDonald policy about India, the views of the Left Wingers in the Labour Party were ruthlessly ignored after the Blackpool Conference. A member of the London Labour Party complained in a recent issue of the "New Leader" that the danger to British Labour's sound political advance lay in the unwillingness of the majority to challenge the freedom of individual opinion. Minority views were evidently allowed to be expressed only after the decision regarding Indian policy was taken.

Caution.

"Experience is a good teacher," observes a cynical character in one of London's recent stage successes "but the fees are higher." The Indian people have been paying atrociously high fees to learn the bitter experience of how disastrous is to quarrel over what are after all non-essentials. They are learning at the cost of having lost three hundred lives during communal affrays within a few months how grave can be the danger of communal discontent. They are learning how cleverly the political parties in England are all united in their efforts to divide opinion on issues vital to India. And at last, it looks as if we in India have come to realise that the fees are big but the lesson we have to learn is great and learnt. But the more we are determined to learn it, the greater is the number of paid and unpaid teachers amongst us. "Friend of India" six thousand miles away and their agents in this country to make us learn different lessons. Sir Montagu Butler, for example, desires his Legislative Council to proceed upon the principle of vacillation and hesitation and delay and to make up its mind on the boycott of the Commission. He has offered those who had submitted a resolution on the subject. It had received a "high plane." And he did not propose to disallow it. But will they not thank him for it? It is all very alluring, but the greater the dose of flattery, the more millions should the popular representatives in the C. P. Council be. They have a brilliant opportunity of affirming their opposition to the Commission.

Oil.

Subject and semi-subject nations of the world which find themselves forced to submit to the economic policy dictated to them by the combined activity of capitalist concession-hunters have a handful of it if they happen to possess oil within their territories as a potential source of wealth. Mexico is nominally a free nation but is really in the grip of American oil-hunters. Iraq is now the battle-ground of British, American and French Capitalists intent on securing as large a portion as possible of the oil concessions. In Persia Britain has no competitors. In Iraq, thanks to the activities of King Feisal, she has to share out with America and France. The latter is not satisfied with her share of only 23-3|4 per cent. but the San Remo agreement will have to be worked without the chance of revision for some years as it was only recently concluded and France must bide her time in securing better concessions. Iraq now is ultimately a source of Anglo-French rivalry in oil production.

DRAFTING SWARAJ CONSTITUTION

REPRESENTATIVE CONFERENCE AT DELHI

ALL-PARTY CONFERENCE DECISION

DR. ANSARI'S APPEAL TO BOYCOTT SIMON SHOW

BENARES, Jan. 17.

The Congress Working Committee meets at Delhi on February 9 in regard to draft Swaraj constitution which will be framed at a conference of the Congress Working Committee and committees of other organisations which meet in Delhi on February 12 as decidedly by the All-Party Conference at Benares on the 15th instant. The General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee has issued invitations to the various organisations in the country requesting them to appoint their respective committees to confer with the Congress Working Committee in this behalf. —A. P.

FOLLOW ALL-PARTY CONFERENCE LEAD

DR ANSARI'S APPEAL

BENARES, Jan. 17.

A huge meeting was held here yesterday evening when speeches were delivered by several leaders who had come here in connection with the All-Party Boycott Conference. Babu Bhagwandas presided. The speeches emphasised the necessity of carrying out the resolutions passed by the All-Party Conference.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad expressed satisfaction at the success in arriving at a unnimous decision in the conference of representatives of all parties; and exhorted the people to observe hartal on February 3 when the members of the Commission land in Bombay.

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal suggested that besides observing hartal the Hindus and Mussalmans should pray to God in their respective ways to grant them freedom and unity.

Dr. Ansari laid great stress on the resolutions passed by the last Congress which he thought had achieved a great success by settling the Hindu-Muslim question. He urged the people to follow the lead given by the All-Party Conference by making the boycott of the Commission successful.

ESSENTIALS OF SWARAJ.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru explained the meaning of the Independence Resolution passed by the last Congress. He thought that for the attainment of Swaraj two things were most necessary (1) the creation of a revolutionary atmosphere in the country and (2) Organisation of people on a large scale.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya pointed out that after the experience of hundred years they had learnt that nothing could be had from Englishmen by persuasion. He appealed to the Hindus and Mussalmans to unite among themselves, boycott foreign cloth, completely, and observe hartal on February 3, just as the Egyptians had done when the Milner Commission landed in their country.

Mr. Bhagwandas, President of the meeting, expressed his gladness at seeing the support given to Non-Co-operation by those who were opposed to it. He emphasised the necessity of defining Swaraj as he thought that it would remove most of our troubles.—A. P.

SIR JOHN SIMON

RETIRES FROM PRACTICE AT BAR

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Sir John Simon has announced his retirement from practice at bar.—Reuter.

CURRENCY EXPANSION

INDIAN CHAMBER'S DEMAND

PROTEST AGAINST ARBITRARY MANIPULATION

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce protesting against the recent inflation of one crore of rupees against sterling securities states in a ltter to the Finance Department, Government of India, that "this unnatural expansion of currency not against gold or quasi gold assets but against 'ad hoe' securities is proof positive of the fact that there was uncalled for deflation of currency in the last twelve months—deflation to an extent that already necessitates expansion by such questionable methods. My Committee have already recorded their protests against such deflations in the past and do not wish to repeat what they had said but think it their duty to urge once more that Government should desist from further expansions and contractions of currency at the sweet will of the Finance Department and allow the Currency Act of 1927 to operate freely and leap to an automatic expansion of currency."—A.P.

"MERE REPUBLICATION."

"RELENTLESS OPPOSITION THE ONLY WAY."

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

An unrelenting opposition to this bill is the only way out, says the "Amrit Bazar Patrika," commenting on the new Reserve Bank Bill. The paper says in the bill there are dangers of fresh economic fetters with which India is threatened. The paper urges the people's party in the Assembly comprising of all elected members to show united front either by completely boycotting the legislature or by attending the session in a body and throwing it out. The new Bill, the paper says, contains all the objectionable features to which objection was taken in the first bill. Under cover of a shareholders bank, constitution of the Bank has been so beautifully devised as to make it quite possible easy for manipulating India's currency and exchange in a manner to suit interests other than those of the people.—Free Press.

CONDEMNATION FROM MADRAS

MADRAS, Jan. 16.

The local banking circles have received the new Reserve Bank Bill with indifference. It is regarded as merely a republication of the orininal Bill, with more complicated sections. One seat in a Directotate of 22 allowed to Madras is being adversely commented on by Indian financiers. The future of the Bill is shrouded with such uncertainty that Indian businessmen prefer to watch the events before making any pronouncement. Newspapers also comment in a vein of dissatisfaction.

"The Hindu" says: Even as a vial media, the shareholders' plan is unsatisfactory from more points than one. The provisions regarding the allocation of share capital and control of policy are defective as they do not ensure national ownership of capital or national control. The relationship between the Imperial Bank and the Reserve Bank under the Bill ought to be closely looked into."—Free Press.

AN APOLOGIST FOR BLACKETT'S NEW BILL.

PATNA, Jan. 17.

In an interview to the Associated Press on the revised Reserve Bank Bill, Mr. Gyanchand, Professor of Economics, Patna University, said the Government had made an earnest effort to meet public opinion more than half way and had embodied the most important popular demands in the proposed constitution of the Reserve Bank. A majority of Indians on the Board and a national constituency having been vouchsafed the general distrust of the measure which was such a conspicuous feature of the previous discussions should now be laid at rest. The Reserve Bank, he concluded, would be a great step forward in the evolution of a sound banking system in India.—A. P.

DEPORTATIONS OF OPPOSITIONISTS

DECISION OF SOVIET GOVT.

EXPLANATION FOR DELAYING DECISION

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Berlin.—The "Berliner Tageblatt" publishes a telegram from Moscow dated 14th January stating that the Government's final decision as regards the banishment of the Oppositionists was delayed owing to their protest against the expulsion order and the demand for a clear statement regarding their future treatment. The Opposition leaders submitted the conditions on which they would voluntarily leave Moscow. The Soviet Central Committee promptly replied informing M. M. Trotsky and Rakovsky that they would be deported for counter revolutionary activities, the former before 16th January to Wjerny in the Chinese Turkestan frontier and the latter to Astrakhan, M. Radek to Prentajenski, and the others to Urals where police would give them further instructions and M. M. Kameneff and Zinovieff to Pensa and Tanboff respectively.

Fifty oppositionists were deported last week. There were also numerous deportations in the provinces. The Russian press has hitherto been silent as regards the deportations.—Reuter.

"RUSSIA RESPONSIBLE FOR CONSPIRACY"!

ATTORNED-GENERAL'S STATEMENT IN ESPIONAGE TRIAL

LONDON, Jan. 17.

The Attorney-General opened the case for the Crown in the trial at Old Bailey of McCartney and George Hansen on the charge of espionage. The accused pleaded not guilty. Sir Douglas Hogg, Attorney-General, stated that Russia was responsible for this conspiracy.

The Attorney-General traced the alleged efforts of McCartney to obtain information with regard to shipment of arms to the Russian border States and expert particulars of the Air Force and tank corps. Monkland, a member of the Lloyds with whom McCartney entered into communication on the strength of early acquaintanceship was paid a tribute by Hogg for his patriotic assistance in the case. Monkland was enabled to supply McCartney with secret air-force training manual which the British were about to discard. A disquieting fact was that McCartney returned it and told him that it was obsolete.

All superior Russian spies were known as "Johnson." McCartney told Monkland if he wanted to be "Johnson" in Britain, he should urgently go to Soviet Embassy and say he was "one of the firm." Monkland met Hansen at the rendezvous at West End and the latter acknowledged to his being "Johnson." Monkland was severely cross-examined regarding his past career.—Reuter's Special.

WASHINGTON IN GRIP OF FIRE

SEE LATEST NEWS.

BURIAL OF HARDY'S ASHES

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Rugby.—King George, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York will each be represented in Westminster Abbey to-day when the ashes of Thomas Hardy are buried in the Poet's Corner next to the grave of Charles Dickens and near the tombs of Johnson, Goldsmith, Macaulay, Sheridan, Tennyson, Browning and other illustrious British writers. The presence of the Prime Minister and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the Opposition among the pall-bearers represents the gesture from the nation at the passing of a great figure. The internment of Hardy's heart in Stinsford churchyard near his Wessex home will be accompanied by simple village service held at the same time as the national tribute in the Abbey. —B. O. W.

THE DEATH ROLL OF 7.

SEVERAL WORKMEN SUBMERGED UNDER MOLTEN METAL

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Voelklingen.—The death roll hitherto is seven. A number of workmen have been completely submerged under molten metal. Those injured are shockingly burnt some hopelessly.—Reuter.

THAMES FLOOD RELIEF

FUNDS AMOUNT TO £56,000

LONDON, Jan. 16.

The Lord Mayor's Thames Flood Relief Fund now amounts to £31,000 and the Mayor of Westminster's Fund amounts to £25,000.—Reuter.

London.—An Address by Mr. F. E. Rosher on broadcasting in India will be broadcast from London on 18th January.—Reuter.

CONGRESS MEMBERS WALK OUT

URDU AS OPTIONAL SCRIPT

B. AND O. COUNCIL MEETS

PATNA, Jan. 16.

The Behar and Orissa Legislative Council commenced its winter session to-day. In pursuance of the Congress resolution, members belonging to the Congress Party in the Council put in their appearance just as the Council met. Then after a short time, they began to walk-out one by one. Thus by the time, the Nominated members had finished their oath-taking and the Council proceeded to interpellations, the entire Congress benches became empty. Members of the Independent Congress Party, including Messrs. Jagatnarayan Lal and D. Sinha, remained and took part in the proceedings. Interpellations did not take long. Many of them having lapsed owing to the absence of the Congress members and practically there were no supplementary questions. The House, after interpellations, proceeded to the discussion of non-official resolutions fixed for the day.

The first resolution stood in the name of Mr. Muhammad Ishaque, recommending to Government that Urdu script be made optional in the Courts of this province. But as he was a member of th eCongress party, he was not in his seat to move it.

A similar resolution stood in the name of a non-Congress member Mr. Muhummad Hussein, who, however, moved it with this difference only---that he recommended the introduction of Urdu as an optional script in the courts of three divisions, namely Tirhut, Patna, and Bhagalpur.

Mr. Muhummad Hussain, at the outset made it clear that he was moving the resolution not on any sentimental grounds. But he moved it because Muslims of this province had a genuine grievance that they were not allowed to transact their court business in Urdu script. The present arrangements resulted in great hardships and inconvenience to the Muslim community and Muslim litigants. Administrative or financial grounds that might be urged against the acceptance of this resolution, he said, were baseless. It was pointed out by the mover and some other Muslim members that in the Registration Department, there was the option to file documents in Urdu. It was also urged that by the acceptance of the resolution, not only the Muslim section, but the Hindu section as well would be benefitted, because a majority of them knew Urdu and liked to file their documents in that script. That could be known from the fact that a large number of documents filed in the Registration Department were in Urdu. Secondly, although Hindi was introduced as an optional script in the courts of the United Provinces, it had remained almost a dead letter despite the fact that a majority of the Province were Hindus.

Mr. Mubarak Ali referred to the number of students studying Urdu at the different university examinations, to show that a large number of them preferred Urdu. He pointed out that therefore, there was no administrative difficulty involved in this matter. It was also urged by some of those who supported the resolution that Urdu was more scientific and more easy to write than Hindi.

The Hon. Mr. Sifton, Leader of the House, declared on behalf of Government, that Government would remain neutral on this question, and that therefore Government Members would not vote on the resolution. It was for non-official members to express their views one way or the other.

Mr. Scope, the Judicial Secretary, pointed out certain administrative difficulties, financial as well, in the way of adopting Urdu language. He also drew attention to difficulties experienced in reading and writing the language.

Mr. Devaki Prasad condemned the neutral attitude of Government as timid and imbecile, particularly when the difficulties pointed out on other occasions as well as on the present occasion by the Judicial Secretary were there.

Mr. Jagatnarainlal opposed the motion and pleaded for a rule of the majority script that had been an accepted principle so far.

Mr. Srinanda Prasad Singh also opposed the motion.

The Hon. Sir Fakhruddin expressed his personal sympathy with mover.

Finally the resolution was put and carried. Fourteen members voted for it and 12 against.

Another resolution discussed to-day was that of Mr. Srinnand Singh. The resolution was that no restriction should be imposed upon local bodies as regards the number of upper primary schools maintained by them.

It was urged by Mr. Athar Hussein that Government should retrace its steps in the matter and restriet the powers conferred upon district boards, as in his opinion, they had failed to discharge their responsibilities and trust satisfactorily.

The resolution was eventually withdrawn in view of the assurance given by the hon Minister for Education that he would consider the question of extension of primary education sympathetically.---Free Press.

AMERICA'S MOST SACRED TRUST

EXPANSION OF SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY

PAN-AMERICANISM---CO-OPERATION FOR UNIVERSAL PEACE

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S SPEECH AT HAVANA CONFERENCE

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Havana.—Gerardo Machado, President of Cuba, and President Coolidge will be the only speakers at the opening meeting of the Pan-American Conference at the National Theatre at which 22 nations will be represented. The first plenary session will be held on 18th January.

President Coolidge received enthusiastic ovation on his arrival at the presidential palace, and came out on the balcony in response to the insistent demands of a huge crowd.

Opening the Pan-American Conference, Gerardo Machado defined Pan-Americanism as "costructive work not implying antagonism, on the contrary, co-operating for universal peace and a better understanding among all peoples for the spiritual and moral unity of the nations of the world."

The material prosperity of America was greatest and most widely distributed in the history of the human race, declared President Coolidge addressing the Pan-American Conference. "The determination to adjust our differences, not by resort to force but by the application of principles of justice and equity, is one of our greatest characteristics." He referred to their most sacred trust—expansion of the spirit of democracy—and their devotion to the policy of peace. "We have all nourished a commendable sentiment of moderate preparation for the national defence." He declared that the whole world ought to be profoundly grateful for the moral power and strength of character demonstrated by the statesmanship of South American Republics. The maintenance and expansion of these principles was the purpose of the Pan-American Conference in which all nations represented stand exactly equal..

President Coolidge emphasised the need for a better exchange of the news service to promote inter-American understanding. He mentioned that communications by means of shipping and railways had greatly improved in the past decade; and he would ask the Congress to authorise the sending of engineering advisers to assist in the building of roads, while cultural and commercial ties would be closer) as result of aviation services, which the Congress was at present considering. The American States were now complementing one another on agricultural and industrial production "to an unusual decree," resulting in increasing the exchange of commodities. In this connection, President Coolidge paid a tribute to the efforts of the Pan American Union. Concluding, he referred to "even more significant" results as regards political relations. "If these Conferences mean anything they mean the bringing of all our people more definitely and more completely under the reign of law, and laying on us all a Continental responsibility."—Reuter.

PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE

U. S. A. DOMINATION

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Paris.—Prospects of the Pan-American Conference are freely discussed in papers. "Avenir" says that Coolidge has gone to Havana in assurance that his august presence will impress the Assembly. If that does not suffice, Mr. Wilbur who has just askekd the Congress for forty-three cruisers will come on the scene. "Le Journal" declares that the United States has taken full precautions against the open intervention of the opponents of its foreign policy. It has constituted its delegation of members most partial to the forceful method. "Petit Parisien" surmises that the Conference may agree on vague formula which simultaneously respects principles and respects the material and financial power of the United States.—Reuter's Special.

NOT TO RETURN TO BAR

CLOSE OF BRILLIANT LEGAL CAREER

SIR JOHN SIMON LEAVES FOR INDIA.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Rugby.—Sir John Simon as Chairman of the Statutory Commission which is to inquire into the Indian Constitutional Reform will leave for India on Thursday and it is expected his dutics on the Commission will occupy at least two years. He announced last night that he will not return to his practice at the Bar. The decision closes one of the most brilliant legal careers of recent times.

Sir J. Simon who is 54 was called to the Bar in 1890 and became King's Counsel within the unprecedentedly short period of nine years. Two years later he was made Solicitor-General in Mr. Asquith's Government and in 1913 became Attorney-General with a seat in the Cabinet. At 42 he declined the Lord Chancellorship but continued in Government as Home Secretary resigning it later to become a Major in the Royal Air Force. Resuming his practice at the Bar he figured as counsel in nearly all important cases. Meanwhile he devoted himself with renewed energy to public affairs. In politics he was a Liberal and for the past six years has been a member of Parliament for Spen Valley. During the general strike he made a valuable contribution to a settlement of a dispute in the House of Commons speech which produced a great impression and in which he argued that the strike was not covered by the Trade Disputes Act.—B.O.W.

RECEPTION TO LORD STRATHCONA

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Lord Strathcona was the guest at a reception given by the East India Association at Caxton Hall along with Sir Atul and Lady Chatterjee, Sir Arthur and Lady Hirtzel, Sir Reginald and Lady Craddock, Sir Frederick and Lady Whyte, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Sir Robert Holland, Dr. Paranjpye and others. Sir John Simon was unavoidably absent.

Sir Louis Dane, welcoming Lord Strathcona, said no society or individual interested in India could fail to sympathise with the Commissioners in their extraordinarily difficult task and wish them a successful issue to their labours. Recent discussions at the Association had shown how much competent authorities different on Indian social and political questions. He declared it need not be suggested to the Commission so admirably constituted that in such matters nothing should be taken for granted and all they could do was to wish them godspeed.—Reuter.

REFORMS COMMISSION MEMBERS

JOIN S S "MOOLTAN" AT MARSEILLES

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Members of the Statutory Commission will join s.s. "Mooltan," at Marseilles, and they will transfer to s.s. "Rawalpindi" at Aden.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEM

Venice.—King Amanullah visited the Glass Works and the Lace Factory at Murano.—Reuter.

NO CHANGE IN STRIKE SITUATION.

MR. BAKHLE CONFERS WITH SIR V. SASSOON

STRIKERS DETERMINED TO HOLD ON

Except for the fact that the Spring Mill resumed working with full strength of workers in all the various departments there was no improvement in the situation of the mill strike on Tuesday. The eight mills belonging to the E. D. Sassoon group were closed as usual. The mill area was securely guarded by the police with a view to prevent any likely disturbance on the part of the strikers who are day by day getting exasperated by the continuance of the strike and an atmosphere of indefiniteness surrounds the whole situation. The conduct of the strikers, however, was quite peaceful and the atmosphere in the mill area was unruffled.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK STRIKE.

Following the rumours that several jobbers belonging to the E. D. Sassoon group mills were trying to break the backbone of the strike by using unfair methods and surreptitiously inducing the strikers to agree to the new system and resume work, the Girni Kamgar Mahamandal has issued a very lengthy handbill urging the strikers to maintain a firm attitude and not to give themselves up to the manoeuvres of the "blacklegs" and other interested people. It is reported that this handbill has created a great effect upon the workers. The general outlook, however, is far from promising. While the authorities of the mills are loath to climb down, the workers on the other hand have made a grim determination to hold on in their present attitude to the very last. Basis for negotiations has yet to be found, and it is hoped that the Bombay Textile Labour Union and the Girni Kamgar Mahamandal will stint no pains and resources to bring about an amicable settlement of the dispute.

SIR VICTOR'S ATTITUDE.

Sir Victor Sassoon is now in Bombay and it is good thing that his presence is being availed of by the officials of the Textile Union in having occasional conferences with him with a view to discuss with him the various issues which are involved in the situation. It is said that Sir Victor is definitely against the option being allowed to the workers. Mr. R. R. Bakhale is trying, in collaboration with Sir Victor, to assess the exact amount of savings that would accrue to the owners in case the new system came to stay. These statistics will be of immense use for the Union to formulate the basis of negotiations.

EFFORTS TO MAINTAIN PEACE.

In the meanwhile the Strike Committee that has recently been formed is meeting every night to consider the situation and devise plans to meet that situation. The Committee has set itself to find the leaders of the strikers with whom it will confer at the earliest possible opportunity. Every attempt is made to maintain peace and order among the workers who are on strike. It is expected that the strike will prolong at least for a week more. It can now be definitely said that there is no possibility of the present strike developing into a general strike.

—"Chronicle" Photos.

Major Owen Thomas and Mr. Aithen who are touring India on a mission of International Peace Campaign.

DISPUTE BETWEEN IRAQ AND NEJD

NEJD GOVERNMENT'S ALLEGED MISUNDERSTANDING

KING FEISAL WANTS FRIENDSHIP TO STRENGTHEN

BAGHDAD, Jan, 16.

A Mecca newspaper recently published the defence of the Nejd tribesmen, who have been raiding Iraq, saying that their indignation is natural in view of Iraq's alleged breach of Uqair agreement under which both Nejd and Iraq agreed to refrain from constructing fortresses near the frontier and to allow tribes on both sides to cross the frontier when they pleased for the purpose of grazing flocks. The Mecca paper concluded by advising writers in Baghdad to cease making bad blood between Iraq and Nejd.

In the course of an interview today, King Feisal assured a "Reuter's" correspondent that there was no justification for such an argument and said that Iraq's alleged fortress was one police-post intended to accommodate only fifteen policemen, situated some eighty miles from the frontier. It was obvious that the Government of Nejd entirely misunderstood the real position. "We in Iraq", added the King, "desire above all to see bonds of friendship and sympathy between ourselves and the sister State of Nejd strengthened. Our only desire is to protect our frontiers against the recurrence of such horrible raids. We are entitled to expect from our neighbour that she will punish her subjects, who have participated in raids and pay compensation for damage and for Iraqi lives lost.—Reuter.

FAR EAST FLIGHT

CAPT. CAVE-BROWN CAVE TO FLY FROM MADRAS

MADRAS, Jan, 17.

The Royal Air Force Far flight under the Command of Group Captain Cave-Brown-Cave is expected to fly over Madras at 12-30 p. m. on Thursday on their way to Pulicat lake. The original arrangements to moor the flight on Chembarmbakkam tank had to be abandoned as the water in the tank is insufficient to permit of seaplanes landing there with safety. The flight will remain at Pulicat till 7 a. m. the following day and will then proceed to Cocanada where they expect to arrive about two o'clock. They will remain there for three days and will then fly to Chilka Lake where they will be the guests of the Raja of Khallikote until the 27th instant when they proceed to Calcutta.—A. P.

IN CAUSE OF UNITY.

PT MALAVIYA TO VISIT PUNJAB

LAHORE, Jan. 16.

It is understood that at the request of the Secretary, Punjab Congress Committee, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has agreed to pay a visit to the Punjab at an early date to bring about a settlement of the differences among local Congress workers.

It is stated that he will also utilise the visit to educate Hindu opinion on the boycott of the Simon Commission.—A. P.

AIR FORCE REPORT

CASUALTY RISK ON DECREASE

LONDON, Jan, 16.

The average strength of the Air Force in 1926 was 32,985 and total cases of disease and injury were 26,422, states the report on health of the Force in 1926. Sickness decreased in home force, but increased abroad owing to increase in cases of malaria in India, and Iraq to 648 and 662 respectively, compared with 463 and 363 in the previous year. There were 2,517 cases of injury equal to 76 3 per thousand compared with 67.8 in 19255. Sixty per cent of the injuries were received on duty. Flying accidents accounted for 7. 1 percent of the total injuries, but in view of the number of hours flown, casualty risk was lower than in previous years. Casualties were 179 including 78 deaths giving a percentage of 44 compared with the average percentage of 41 in the previous five years.—Reuter's Special.

CITY FATHERS' AMAZING INDIFFERENCE

CORPORATION ADJOURNED FOR WANT OF QUORUM

RESUMED DISCUSSION ON BUDGET

To what a farce our City Fathers have reduced their civic responsibilities could be seen from their behaviour in dealing with the new budget which is now before the Corporation. During the time of discussion on Tuesday, more than half the House was completely vacant and most of the members who condescended to be present seemed to take greater interest in their private chitchats than in what was passing on the floor of the House. The indifference of the corporators came to such a climax on Tuesday that the President had to adjourn the meeting for want of a quorum which requires no more than 20 members in the House.

MR. KIRPALANI'S CORRECT DIAGNOSIS.

General discussion on the Municipal budget estimates for the year 1928-29 was further resumed at the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Tuesday afternoon. Dr. R. M. Mistry addressing a very thin and inattentive House, pointed out that the diagnosis of Mr. Kirpalani, the ex-acting-Commissioner, had proved to be correct. Mr. Kirpalani had foreshadowed that the next budget would be a deficit budget. Continuing the speaker said that they were passing through times of acute depression and despite that fact their expenses were going up by leaps and bounds. It was, indeed, a pity that even in times of ftrade depression thrown which the city was passing they were not in a position to reduce taxation. Dr. Mistry then instanced some of the items of the budget in which the expenditure had gone high.

Mr. P. J. Murzban who followed spared no words in eulogising the splendid services rendered to the Corporation by Mr. Clayton, the Municipal Commissioner. He was corry, he said, he could not see eye to eye with Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who had drawn a very gloomy picture of the financial condition of the Corporation. The speaker was completely inaudible to the Press as he had turned his back that side and as his speech was drowned in the din which arose from the leisurely chitchats in which the members were freely indulging.

DR. JAVLE'S RETORT TO SIR VASANTRAO.

Dr. Javle could not agree with Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar in calling Bombay the "heaven on earth." It was a shame, he said, that although Bombay was often styled the second city in the British Empire he could point out places within a radius of four miles from the Municipal House, which could not be approached by any kind of conveyance. He was sorry that the Schools Committee's budget was curtailed by the Standing Committee.

"UNNECESSARY EXPENDITURE."

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai did not want to go into the past as he knew that the past was irrecoverable. The speaker contended that there was uncessary expenditure so far as the Roads and Engineering Departments were concerned. During the last five years the work of the footpaths was done in a manner which was far from satisfactory and called for thorough investigation. The startling disclosures which were brought to the surface were certainly discreditable to an august body like the Corporation. Proceeding the speaker sounded a note of warning by hinting that they had reached the farthest limit of debts. Unless the budget was so balanced as to make income more than expenditure, it was impossible to retrieve the position. They could not go on increasing the taxation as the present taxation was beyond the ability of the rate-payers to bear. Concluding Mr. Desai thanked the Commissioner for bringing about retrenchment in the expenditure over the workshops.

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe congratulated the Standing Committee upon their having produced a satisfactory budget. He suggested several ways of improving the revenues of the Corporation.

ADJOURNED FOR WANT OF QUORUM

At this stage it was pointed out to the President that there was no quorum in the House. The President ascertained the fact by counting the members present and then declared the meeting adjourned. The Corporation meets again on Thursday at 3 p.m. (B.T.)

"AN ILLIBERAL ACT"

GOVT'S BLUNDER NO EXCUSE FOR BOYCOTT, SAYS "DAILY NEWS"

MAY DAMAGE BRITISH PRESTIGE BUT WILL ENDANGER INDIA'S FUTURE

LONDON, Dec. 31.
(By Mail).

That the Indian Liberals are divided on the issue of the boycott of the Simon Commission is the Reuter's message reporting the annual session of the Liberal Federation at Bombay. According to Reuter, the Bengal Liberals had sent telegrams to the Conference advising against the boycott. This has earned for the Bengal Liberals economium from the "Daily News" while the boycott section comes in for severe strictures.

Following is the comment of "The Daily News" in full under the caption "An Illiberal Act" says "The Daily News."

"The Bengal Liberals have done well to dissociate themselves frm the resolution of the Indian National Liberal Federation declaring that the Indian Legislatures throughout the country should have nothing to do with the Simon Statutory Commission. A boycott is a thoroughly illiberal action. It was in our opinion a grave blunder on the part of the British Government to deny deliberately direct representation of Indian opinion on the Indian Commission. Much has been done to mitigate the mistake by the decision to admit Indians into the counsels of the Commission in an advisory capacity. In any case, the Government's blunder does not excuse an indiscriminate boycott of the Indian Commission All parties, with irrelevant exceptions among the supporters of the Labour Party, are wholeheartedly agreed that the Indian Commission has been set up not merely for the benefit of the British Empire, but in the interests of the Indians themselves. A boycott may damage British prestige, but it will undoubtedly endanger India's future happiness."—Free Press.

LATE LORD BISHOP OF LUCKNOW

REMAINS INTERRED IN ALL SAINTS CATHEDRAL

ALLAHABAD, Jan 16.

The remains of the Lord Bishop of Lucknow were buried this evening in the compound of the All Saints Cathedral, Allahabad. A huge crowd attended the funeral service inside the Cathedral, a large number having to wait outside. Mr. J. C. Smith, Commissioner, represented the local Government, and the coffin was borne to the grave by military officers. The Metropolitan of India walked behind.

The Courts and offices were closed as a mark of respect.—A. P.

A RAJPUTANA SENSATION

PRINCE OF 50 TO MARRY PRINCESS OF SEVENTEEN

STRONG DISAPPROVAL OF PROPOSED UNION

AJMER, Jan. 17.

Considerable sensation prevails in Rajputana by the news of the proposed marriage of the heir-apparent of Udaipur with the daughter of Kudala Jagirdar in Jodhpur State. The bride is said to be 17 while the bridegroom is fifty. The heir-apparent suffers from paralysis and can hardly move without the help of others. Both the Maharana of Ucaipur and the Maharaja of Jodhpur are said to be against this alliance which is generally looked upon in respectable circles with strong disapproval.

BRIDE ON HUNGER-STRIKE.

It is reported the bride is on hunger-strike in protest. Two special trains bearing bridal party of about 700 including several dancing girls have already left for Kudala. A third special bearing the bridegroom will pass Ajmer to-night. The heir-apparent has already one wife. He has sanctioned three lakhs of rupees for the celebration of his marriage.

"WARNING FROM GODS."

Interviewed by a representative of Free Press of India, several members of the bridal party said they did not like this marriage at all. They said already accidents had commenced to occur as a warning from the gods that marriage should not be proceeded with. One wagon full of fireworks exploded at Chittorgarh and two persons were killed. Two more men died in a lorry accident.—Free Press.

MERE INTELLIGENT ANTICIPATIONS?

LATEST ABOUT SIMON RUMOUR

NEW DELHI, Jan. 16.

The views of the diplomatic correspondent of the "Daily Herald" and other similar forecasts regarding Sir John Simon's appointment as Viceroy have not received any serious attention in authoritative circles here. The statements are obviously premature and are in the nature of intelligent anticipations and feelers. There is no foundation for the statement that there is serious disagreement between Lord Irwin and the Secretary of State that the former wishes to retire prematurely.—A. P.

ABDUR RASHEED'S DISCLAIMER

MADRAS, Jan. 16.

"The newspaper report that I brought Miss Miller from Ammerica is false" declared Abdul Rasheed in an interview to the Associated Press prior to his departure for Bombay to-night with Canto Borade. —A. P.

NOT TO FOLLOW MISS MAYO'S EXAMPLE

AUSTRIAN WOMAN JOURNALIST TOURING INDIA

TO PROMOTE INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING

After Miss Catherine Mayo's visit to India and the publication of that book "Mother India" which has brought so much notoriety both for itself and its authoress the people of this country have naturally ceased to be over-enthusiastic about the western tourists travelling in this country, especially women. However, India has got hospitality enough to welcome foreign tourists who will portray her or interpret her to their countrymen as they see her. It is in this spirit hat we cordially welcome the visit of the Austrian tourist, Miss Alice Schalek is now in Bombay and she intends visiting all the important places in this country on a tour of study and observation. After she goes back to her own country she will write a book on India with a view to bring about closer relationship between her countrymen and the people of this country.

SECOND VISIT.

Interviewed by the representative of "Chronicle", Miss Schalek said she had been touring various countries of the world for over 25 years. According to the information given by her this is her second visit to India, her first visit being some 18 years back when she came to this country more as a sight-seer than as a student. Her main idea in undertaking the world tour is to try as far as possible to make one people of the world understood by the other. She believes that this is a surer way of bringing different peoples of the world together. Much of the misunderstanding, she opines, which exists among nations to-day, will disappear if only all the nations try to understand each other.

Miss Schalek is a press photographer of a wide repute. She is a correspondent of "Neue Freie Pressee, Austria", "Hamburger Fremdenblatt Germany" and several other papers in Austria, Germany, Switzerland, Hungary and Czecoslavikia. She makes pictures for the Washington Geographical Society, the biggest society of its kind in the world of which she has been a collaborator for the last ten years. She carries with her heaps of albums filled with her own photographs which have been published in various journals of the World. Miss Schalek is on the list of international broadcasters. Her wide knowledge of the world and her proficiency in several European languages are of immense value to international broadcasting. From India also she will broadcast lectures in various languages to European countries.

TRUE PICTURE OF INDIA.

Miss Alice Schalek is an authoress of no small repute. Whatever country she visits, it is her habit to write a book on it interpreting that country to her countrymen. It is, indeed, a pity that none of her books has been translated into English. They are all written in German. She has written books on Japan, Australia, New Zealand, South Sea Islands and also a book on India. It is now full 10 years since the book on India was written and Miss Schalek thinks that India must have vastly changed since. She is, therefore, again visiting this country with a view to study the social, political and educational conditions and especially the Indian women's question. While in India she intends to meet many prominent people including, among others, Mahatma Gandhi, Rabindranath Tagore, Mrs. Naidu, and Mrs. Besant. She was afraid, she said, that she would have to meet many difficulties as a consequence of the publication of "Mother India" but she was glad all her fears on that score were dissipated as during her short stay in Bombay she had found that Indian intelligentsia was well disposed to help her in her mission. In writing a book on India, which she was going to do soon after her return to her country, her duty would lie, she said, in giving her countrymen and the readers of her book a true picture of India. It was not within the scope of a tourist writer, she added, to force his or her opinions upon the people.

By means of her writings, Miss Schalek hopes to interest her countrymen in particular and Europeans in general in taking a tour in this country. She is of opinion that there is nothing like international travelling to bring about international peace and harmony. She also wants Indian tourists to visit Austria and thus tighten the bonds of fellowship between that country and India. Every foreign tourist that comes to India, she believes, will go a step more in bringing international understanding. She would be glad if her work is followed by many others.

On Friday, Miss Schalek will broadcast a lecture from the Indian Broadcasting Company's station. She will also give a few lectures about Austria with the help of films and lantern slides. While in Bombay her address is "Taj-Mahal Hotel".

COMPETITION BETWEEN BEAM AND CABLES.

PROCEEDINGS TO BE CONFIDENTIAL FOR THE PRESENT

LONDON, Jan, 16.

The Empire Wireless and Cable Conference opened this afternoon under the Chairmanship of Sir John Gilmour. Britain was represented by Sir John Gilmour and Mr. Arthur Samuel, members of the House of Commons, All Dominions, India and the Crown colonies were represented. Today's meeting was concerned with the procedure, principly with the thorny question whether regular communiques are to be issued to the press of a single statement at the end of the Conference.

It is understood that at present the proceedings will be confidential as discussions include large questions of strategy, apart from the immediate subject of cfgreement between cables and wireless. Considerable correspondence has passed between Canada and Britain and the Dominions with reference to the agenda of the Conference owing to a difference in relationship to the local telegraphs between Canada and other Governments, but difficulties have now been smoothed out. This afternoon's discussion centred round the terms of reference which were finally framed as follows: "To examine the situation resulting from the competition between beam and cables and make recommendations with a view to a common policy".—Reuter.

EMPIRE WIRELESS

PHENOMENAL DEVELOPMENTS FORESHADOWED

LONDON, Jan. 16.

That the newspaper published in London will be read within an hour or two in Australia, and the New York newspapers will be available on the morning of publication in the streets of Paris and London as one of the results of facsimile transmission experiments which are at present being carried on by wireless experts is visualised by "The Times" in a leader on cables and wireless conferences which, it opines, has been caused and justified by a remarkable improvement effected in radio-telegraphy by the introduction of the beam system. It points out that the Conference has Imperial and international economic aspects and is complicated by different official arrangements with cable and wireless companies made without the co-ordination of various parts

INTERNATIONAL TROPHIES

AWARDS TO CAPT LINDBERGH AND LADY ABE BAILEY

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Paris.—The Committee of the International Union of Aviators has awarded the International Trophy for Men for 19277 to Capt. Lindbergh. The trophy carries with it the title of the "Champion Aviator of the World."

The title of the Lady Champion Aviator of the World has been awarded for the first time, the recipient being Lady Abe Bailey who also received the trophy.—Reuter.

LAHORE, Jan. 17.—A

A Gurdaspur message states that the labourers of Dharmal Woolen Mills are on strike since 14th instant demanding higher wages and a reduction in the working hours.—A. P.

GET THIS GREAT REMEDY FOR
RHEUMATISM

PUT away your sticks and crutches. There is no reason why you should be crippled by Rheumatism all your life. Stop using rubbing oils and embrocations. They cost a lot of money and you cannot honestly say they do you a lot of good. Do as thousands of others are doing. Get an inexpensive box of De Witt's Pills from your nearest chemist and take them in accordance with the directions which are given with every box. That is the way to cure Rheumatism. The first dose will do you good, and in a very little while your swollen and distorted limbs will become normal and you will again enjoy good health.

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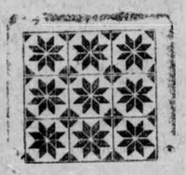

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SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER

DISSATISFACTION AGAINST GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT.

HARM OF FACTIOUS QUARRELS

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 19.

The internal strife of the Indian community in Natal has reached its zenith by the coming out of the Natal Indian Association to attack publicly the Cape Town Round Table Agreement and its somewhat hasty and personal criticism of Mr. C. F. Andrews. There is now no doubt as to the dissatisfaction caused by the Hertzog-Habibullah agreement, but the personal quarrels which have surrounded the controversy are really very deplorable. The European Press have made common cause with the Pro-Agreement Indians obviously through the reason of having the chance for the agreement to repatriate as many Indians from this country as possible. They appeal to the Indian community to unite to make the agreement a success and threaten otherwise that the European sympathy would be lost.

Mr. H. M. Venn, the Commissioner of Asiatic Affairs, sails this week for India to watch the arrangements made by the Government of India in connection with its responsibilities in regard to the emigrants from the Union. The apparent purpose seems to be that the South African Government want to see that the repatriates arriving in India are settled here in order that they do not return here and further that a much larger number can be induced to leave South Africa for India through the inducements of £20 or more according to the number of members of the family and the arrangements in India.

Meanwhile the factions in the Indian community in Transvaal are also growing and there is apparently a rift in the late owing to the mixed reception to the Agreement. Inspite of all this, it is presumed that the work of the Natal Indian Education Committee will go on well through the activities of the Natal Indian Congress assisted by Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri and Dr. Kailasprasad Kichlu and Miss Gordan the educationists from India. The only doubt which exists not only in the minds of the Indians but also in the minds of a certain section of the European press is about the outcome of the Commission which is purely "a select Committee of the Natal Provincial Council with two members who are noted for anti-Indian views and whose powers are very limited.

GENERAL HERTZOG WARNS OVERSEA MEDDLERS.

In a speech covering a wide field of political topics of the day, the Prime Minister, General Hertzog made several frank statements at the banquet of the South African Institute of Electric Engineers in Johannesburg. Touching to native questions, he said;

"Unless the irritating practice of attempting to interfere with the Union's native problem is dropped, 'it will cost the British Empire one day the greater part of what to-day is included in it in Africa. Neither South African nor Rhodesian citizens will allow his country's future and his home to be wrecked at the dictates of maudlin theorists with interests 6,000 miles away.'"

This is obviously the reply to those theorists of the type of Lord Olivier and Sir John Simon who criticise the native policy of South Africa and Rhodesia.

WHITE MORALITY ON THE LOW GRADE.

Miss Katherine Mayo's "Mother India" will find a parallel in South Africa if some drain Inspector like her cares to write out a book on "Mother South Africa" and cram into it all the worst features of the European life in Johannesburg and elsewhere. Some recent events have brought into light cases of immorality among the whites and this has created a grave menace to their social life. The Bishop of Johannesburg, Dr. Karney, has thrown a bomb shell into the camp of Don Juans riding in motor cars and satisfying their passion in secluded parts of the city and has received widespread support. The Bishop (who is well-known among the Indians also) alleges that "the uninhabited parts of the Sasxonwood and other waste lands in or near the town (Johannesburg) are used for immoral purposes by 'white people' who go there in motor cars." To confront the charge of exggeration, Dr. Karney describes the Argentine experience of the White slave traffic as follows:

"Some years ago, when I was Chaplain to Missions to Seamen in Buenos Aires, I came across the white slave traffic, and some of us tried to stop it. We were accused of exaggeration. People did not like to be disturbed out of their complacency. As a matter of fact, I had the privilege of taking part in the rescue of three girls who were caught by that traffic; but how many others were there undetected! Now, after twelve years the League of Nations draws attention to Buenos Aires as being the centre of White slavery. How much misery might have been saved if public opinion could have been aroused twelve years ago!"

BOMBAY TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

MR. GINWALA SUGGESTS ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—If one studies the present mill situation impartially and dispassionately, he will find that the real cause of the present strike of the textile workers in the Sassoon and Wadia Mills is the introduction of reforms in the said mills without previous consultation with the officials of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Textile Workers Union which has been in existence for the last three to four years. It is not fair to blame either the workers or their leaders, or the Union officials for the strike which would have been averted had the Millowners' Association or the Agents of the respective mills taken care to have previous consultation with the Union and its officials. The Agents of the Wadia and Sassoon Mills have introduced the reforms on the strength of the recommendation of the Tariff Board but the actual recommendation is the extension of the piece work system of spinners which would have, in the opinion of the Board, perceptive effect in the increase of efficiency of the mill industry, and it is recommended by the Board that this system should be accompanied by increase in the number of spindles allotted to each spinner. The Agents of the Wadia as well as the Sassoon Mills have arranged to increase the number of spindles without accepting piece-work system as recommended by the Tariff Board. In my opinion the recommendation should be carried out as a whole and not in piecemeal. Before carrying out the said recommendations it is necessary that the officials of the Bombay Textile Workers Union should sit in a Round Table Conference with the Mill-owners' Association and discuss the pros and cons for the proposed reforms and the terms and conditions on which the said reforms should be carried out.

In England there is now a movement after the last General Strike to bring about industrial peace by arranging Conference between the Capitalists and the representatives of the British Trade Union Congress while here in Bombay, we find the case is quite the reverse. The Labour leaders as well as the officials of the Unions are kept at an arm's length and the reforms are introduced without even the courtesy of consulting the Unions and its officials or the leaders, who have or at least claim to have an influence over the workers.

I am not one of those, who is opposed to all reforms without taking into consideration the exigencies or the needs of the movement. I am perfectly prepared to recommend to the workers to accept the due reforms as recommended by the Tariff Board provided the workers are given the same conditions which are given in other civilised countries like England, America and Germany. If the mill-owners want that their workers should work intensively it is necessary that the working hours should be reduced. It is further necessary that they should get better stuff in shape of cotton. It is further necessary that to avoid breakage there should be humidifiers or carriers as done in the Sholapur mills. Besides their wages should be correspondingly increased. These are matters of detail which could be discussed at the Round Table Conference, between the workers and the Union officials on the one side and the Mill-owners' Association on the other.

I, therefore, suggest that the Agents of the Sassoon Mills should withdraw all notices regarding the proposed reforms and ask the men to get in first. Our Union officials and our workers have succeeded in preventing a general strike and also in persuading the workers of all the mills with the exception of 8 mills of the Sassoon group to rejoin. We have, however, hope that immediately a notice is put up by the Agents of the Sassoon Mills that all the previous notices are withdrawn, they will rejoin the work. After that the terms and conditions on which new reforms should be introduced will be discussed, as stated above.

I, therefore, hope that the above suggestion will be accepted by the Millowners' Association and a move will be made by them in the right direction to put an end to the present strike.

As regards the question of ratio, I agree with my friend Mr. Jamnadas Mehta that the ratio of 1sh. 6d. is one of the causes but not the whole cause of the present depression and that steps should be taken to restore the old ratio of 1sh. 4d.—Yours, etc.,

F. J. GINWALLA.

EGYPTIAN COTTON FOR RUSSIA

NEGOTIATIONS FOR FURTHER PURCHASE

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Cairo.—It is understood that the Soviet Cotton delegation which, last November, entered into an agreement with the Egyptian Government for the purchase of 110,000 kantars of cotton are negotiating for a further purchase of Government cotton.—Reuter.

REFORM OF INDIAN BANKING.

(Continued from page 6.)

has sufficiently been shown by past experience. The effect is that even a long period of adversity could be faced with equanimity. By a long process of limiting dividends, you can acquire funds so large that customers are more adequately secured while the interest earnings are sufficient or nearly sufficien to provide for the maintenance of the present rate of dividends. In this way, the financial position can be made so strong that the temporary profit fluctuations may be disregarded and in many cases, the present dividends could be maintained even if the bank undertook no business. Generally speaking, dividends should be quite a secondary consideration and maintenance of reserves one of primary importance. In any case, subordination of security to dividends should never be attempted. This is on the assumption that as shareholders, you are the persons to make the concern secure and strong. As shareholders you are interested in the welfare of your concern and the security you expect. It is there as a safeguard to ensure continuity of remuneration to your capital and continuity of employment to your workers. It is very easy to build up reserves if you decide to give up 50 per cent. of your dividends for the present, until your reserve funds can sufficiently protect your property. You are only making a temporary sacrifice. You are placing the money in your concern to be taken back with more than the usual compound interest in the shape of bigger dividends. If you do this, you will not only enjoy bigger income in future, you will have built up the national institutions of the country and thereby set a noble example of unparallelled patriotism and self-sacrifice to the coming generation. If you do not look to the potential value of your investment, you will not only lose the golden eggs you are getting for the present, but also the goose itself.

AN INSTANCE.

Perhaps you may ask me an instance. One of the many I can give you is that of the Aetna Insurance Company, the biggest in the world. It happened once that there was a big loss which wiped off not only the capital of the company, but also the reserves. There was a meeting of the Board. The Chairman said that the capital and surplus were entirely wiped off. One director got up and asked, "What are we going to do?" "Do"? said the President. "We are going to pay off every cent of the loss even if its costs us all that is there (pointing to the securities of the company) plus my own personal fortune." Not a word was said. Every one quietly acquiesced in the proposal of the Chairman and the Company serenly moved on its way. What is the result of that temporary and negligible sacrifice of that moment? To-day, it is the biggest insurance company. Its shareholders enjoy the prestige of being connected with the leading financial institution in the world. They have the satisfaction that they have made the securities more secure.

If you build up an institution with such self-sacrifice, your banks can be of wider use to your nation. The history of the big institutions show that they are built entirely by the co-operation and self-sacrifice of its shareholders. At the next annual meetings, do not quietly pocket your dividends and go away. Stop there and put before the management your proposal of self-sacrifice. Open on the day at least one savings account with your own bank and thereby make a beginning to further the interests of your bank in all possible ways. If you bring more business, the bank gets more profits. More profits for the bank means more dividends for you.

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TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE
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P.153.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT'S REPORT

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, Having been much impressed by the annual report of the Department of Industries 1925-26 of the Government of Bombay I recommended my friends to read it. All have tried to get the same from the Government Book depot and Printing Press who have been replied that the same is not available being out of print.

Is it not a pity that such an eloborate technical report on almost all important industries of the presidency should not be made freely available to the public.

Is the Government of Bombay so much afraid of the report that it has either withheld or reprinted the report? If it is really out of print why not get some more copies printed? Will not any of the members of the Legislative Council take up the matter and force the Government to get a second edition of the report published without delay?

It is significant that the older unimportant and useless reports of the same department are available, while this latest importance and very useful report is not available.—Yours, etc.

R. S. DHONDY.

Jan. 14.

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It cures giddiness, headache, sound-sleeplessness, baldness, hysteria, night-sweat, heart-disease etc., and beautifies the hair and prevents from falling off and untimely grey hair and also cheers the mind.

Several imitators and their sellers are seriously punished in various Districts and in High Court ; still exact imitation going. Purchase carefully.

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"AN IMPERIAL ROMANCE"

A TIP OR TWO TO THOMAS

"GADFLY" ON GAMBLING IN BURMA

Lo, the poor savage! Also, lo, the poor Burman whose untutored mind visions rupees for which he long has pined. By dint of hard work, your Burmese may acquire a few annas, but by dint of backing his fancy he may acquire a few lakhs of rupees. Or he may not, as the case may be. But he will at least have the satisfaction of knowing that he is contributing to the Higher Education in Burma, writes "Gadfly" in "Daily Herald."

Mr. J. H. Thomas, whom nobody would accuse of being a puritan in these matters, has criticised the gambling attendant upon greyhound racing in this country adversely, I believe; but despite his interest in Indian affairs, he has said nothing about gambling in Burma. Possibly he hasn't heard about it. In which case, here are a tip or two borrowed from the current issue of "Truth."

It appears that the people who are responsible for the Rangoon University Endowment Fund are desirious of raising the wind, like certain Universities nearer home. But instead of going cap in hand into the market-place the authorities have had a brain wave. Why not get the right to let the gambling booths to the highest bidder?

Why not indeed? The Government of Burma should have heard about this. So, too, should Lord Birkenhead, who costs the patient taxpayer £5,000 a year as Secretary for India. Not that Freddy Smith would tear his hair, presumably, if he were told about it.

On the other hand, the argument of the people who are trying to knock greyhound racing in this country on the ground that it encourages juvenile gambling (though precious little evidence seems to be forthcoming on this point) lends some point to the contention of "Truth" that "juvenile gambling was freely indulged in" in connection with this Anglo-Burmese attempt to mend the untutored ways of the poor savage, as exemplified in the Rangoon University Endowment Fund.

The demoralising influence of juvenile gambling, our contemporary observes, "is likely to be at least as pernicious on Burmese children as it is on English." That should be taken with a pinch of salt, perhaps. After all, a Burmese child can scarcely be adjudged the equal of an English child. To argue otherwise would be to endanger yet another of our far-flung possessions. I mean to say, the lesser breeds——

Nevertheless, "Truth" contends not only that "everything points to the Government of Burma's connivance in the letting of gaming booths" in connection with this University Endowment Fund, but that, in addition, "a glance at the subscription lists shows that the children have been thoroughly exploited in every way."

The kids need not even repair to the racecourse, apparently. "There is one list of contributions, filling nearly three columns in a newspaper, collected by the headmaster of a school at Lanubyu. He must have gone through his pupils with a comb."

Nor is that the end of the merry affair. "I notice," continues "Truth", regardless of the howls of the 'sahib' class, "that money has been collected by police officials not from members of the police, but from landowners, rice-brokers, and other business men. Anyone who knows the East can draw only one conclusion." Quite. Or anyone who knows the West, for that matter.

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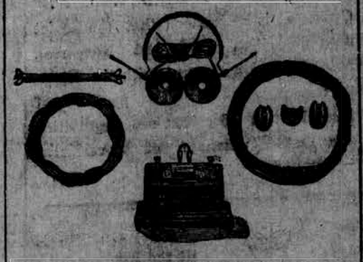

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"DISHONOURABLE TRANSACTION"

GOVT. SUBSIDY TO ALIGARH MAIL

EX-EDITORS STATEMENT

Mr. Rauf Jafri, ex-Editor of the "Aligarh Mail," stated the following to a representative of "Forward."—

The letter of Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed, Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University, which Maulana Mahomed Ali read out in the meeting of the All-India Muslim League recently held in Calcutta, was sent to me by the Doctor with a covering slip. I am the Jafri referred to in that letter. Before becoming the Editor of the "Aligarh Mail," I had been the Editor of the 'Muslim Herald,' a daily newspaper started from Allahabad in January, 1926 I had studied Journalism for four years in the State University of Kansas, U. S. A.

I was the Editor of the "Aligarh Mail" from September, 1926 when the paper was started, to January, 1927. It was the property of Nawab Muzam-mil-Ullah Khan, a wealthy zemindar of Aligarh district who also take a leading part in industrial enterprises, and is now the Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University. Nevertheless, it was Dr. Ziauddin to whom the control of the paper had been entrusted, and it was he who in general terms stated, to me as the editor what policy I was expected to follow.

POLICY OF THE PAPER.

I was told that the "Aligarh Mail" was expected to be conducted by me on the lines of the 'Leader' of Allahabad, but more than once, Dr. Ziauddin emphasized that at the present moment there was no clash between the Muslim community and the Government, the clash for the present being between Mussalmans and the other communities. On several occasions the Doctor expressed his great disapproval of the tone of our articles in which Great Britain and the Indian Government had been criticised and in particular he was very much dissatisfied with an article headed 'Britain and China.'

When I commenced my work, I had been told that I was to be perfectly free as the Editor, but the practice did not always conform to the theory and I felt great uneasiness as regards the future, specially as on two or three occasions notes written by Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed had to appear as editoril notes.

But I must confess I was not prepared for that letter which was sent to me after the Doctor had asked me to go and see Mr. Coatman, if I happened to go to Delhi I had understood the request to be in connection with obtaining Government notices and advertisements. But when I received this letter from the Doctor about the middle of January 1927, and found that he had negotiated for a subsidy with Mr. Coatman, the Director of the Publicity Bureau of the Government of India, who had come to Aligarh and had stayed at the Doctor's house I was absolutely shocked and refused to be a party to such a dishonourable transaction.

When I protested against this the Doctor and his political friends who had met to deal with the question, after consultation with Nawab Muzammali Ullah Khan as they told me, said that there was nothing wrong in accepting a subsidy from the Government and repeated that there was no clash at present between the Government and the Muslim Community the clash being between Muslims and other communities, I was not convinced that this course was a right one and when. I was told that the Nawab Sahib who was the proprietor was not going to spend any money much longer in this enterprise, I suggested that they should start a company and collect funds and put the enterprise on a sound financial basis.

RESIGNS EDITORSHIP.

The alternative suggested by me was not accepted and since I considered it dishonourable for myself to be paid out of the Government subsidy and to conduct a paper for which I had to receive pay and "general advice" and "practical tips" from the Director of Publicity Bureau of the Government of India, I resigned the editorship.

I did not know what the precise amount of subsidy was, but in the discussion that took place on my protest, it came out that the amount was a considerable one, although our circulation did not exceed 600 or 700 as far as I know. I must also add that Doctor Ziauddin Ahmed asked me to return the letter, but I did not do so. I may also add that Maulana Mohamed Ali had shown this photograph a copy of the Doctor's letter to Ziauddin's uncle, Maulana Bashiruddin Ahmed, the well-known editor of "Al Bashir" of Etawah, during the U. P. Moslem League session at Meerut in the house of Nawab Mohammad Ismail Khan M.L.A. at the time when the Doctor was present in the house. Evidently. Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed came to know there that Moulana Mohamed Ali had this photographic copy of his letter in his possession.

CEYLON REFORMS COMMISSION CONCLUDES WORK.

COLOMBO, Jan. 15.

The Reforms Commission concluded its sittings yesterday. On the last day a deputation formed of Women Franchise Union gave evidence. The deputation demanded franchise for women aged twenty-five and over with income or property and literacy qualifications. Among the others who gave evidence before the Commission were the Hon. Mr. Villiers and Mr. Balasingham. Mr. Villiers considered that communal representation was necessary until the development of the Party system. Mr. Balasingham expressed the opinion that Ceylon was fit for self-government.

The Commission will leave Ceylon on the 18th. During their stay the Commissioners did much travelling, seeing and studying the rural plantation conditions as well as the urban.—A. P.

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Approaching forty is the critical age of humanity. Heart, Veins, Nerve, Health and Vitality is at an ebb. This is when you should guard your health and restore your strength. Those who feel the full enjoyment of life is passing—Those who wish to "Rejuvenate" and those who wish to retain health and energy—Medical Science has come to your aid.

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ANGLO-IRAQ TREATY

THE FULL TEXT.

The following is the text of the Treaty between Great Britain and Iraq:—

His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Sea, Emperor of India,

And His Majesty the King of Iraq.

Desiring to consolidate the friendship and to maintain and perpetuate the relations of good understanding between their respective countries; and

Recognising that the terms of the Treaties of Alliance signed at Baghdad on the 10th day of October, 1922, corresponding with the 19th day of Sa'far 1341, Hijrah, and on the 13th day of January, 1926, corresponding with the 28th day of Jamadi-al-Ukhra, 1344, Hijrah, are no longer appropriate in view of the altered circumstances and of the progress made by the Kingdom of Iraq and stand in need of revision; and

Considering that the revision of the terms of the said Treaties of Alliance can best be effected by the conclusion of a new Treaty of Alliance and Amity:

Have agreed to conclude a new Treaty for this purpose on terms of equality and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Sea, Emperor of India,

For Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The Rt. Hon. William George Arthur Ormsby-Gore, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies; and

His Majesty the King of Iraq:

Ja'far Pasha al Askari, C.M.G., Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs. Who having communicated their full powers, found in due form, have agreed as follows:—

ARTICLE 1.

His Britannic Majesty recognises Iraq as an independent sovereign State.

ARTICLE 2.

There shall be peace and friendship between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq. Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes to observe friendly relations towards the other and to do his best to prevent in his own country any unlawful activities affecting peace or order within the other's territory.

ARTICLE 3.

His Majesty the King of Iraq undertakes to secure the execution of all international obligations which His Britannic Majesty has undertaken to see carried out in respect of Iraq.

His Majesty the King of Iraq undertakes not to modify the existing provisions of the Iraq Organic Law in such a matter as adversely to affect the rights and interests of the foreigners or as to contribute any difference in rights before the law among Iraquis on the ground of difference of race, religion, or language.

ARTICLE 4.

There shall be full and frank consultation between the High Contracting Parties in all matters of Foreign Policy which may affect their common interests.

ARTICLE 5.

His Majesty the King of Iraq agrees to place His Britannic Majesty's High Commissioner in a position to give information to His Britannic Majesty regarding the progress of events in Iraq and the projects and proposals of the Iraq Government, and the High Commissioner will bring to the notice of His Majesty the King of Iraq any matter which His Britannic Majesty considers might prejudicially affect the well-being of Iraq or the obligations entered into under this Treaty

ARTICLE 6.

His Majesty the King of Iraq undertakes, so soon as local conditions in Iraq permit, to accede to all general international Agreements already existing or which may be concluded hereafter with the approval of the League of Nations in respect of the following:—

The Slave Trade.
The Traffic in Drugs.
The Traffic in Arms and Munitions.
The Traffic in Women and Children.
Commercial Equality.
Freedom of Transit and Navigation.
Aerial Navigation.
Postal, Telegraphic or Wireless Communication, and measures ..... for the Protection of Literature, Art or Industries.

His Majesty the King of Iraq further undertakes to execute the provisions of the following instruments in so far as they apply to Iraq:—

The Covenant of the League of Nations.
The Treaty of Lausanne.
The Anglo-French Boundary Convention.
The San Remo Oil Agreement.

ARTICLE 7.

His Majesty the King of Iraq undertakes to co-operate, in so far as social, religious, and other conditions may permit, in the execution of any common policy adopted by the League of Nations for preventing and combating disease, including diseases of plants and animals.

ARTICLE 8.

Provided that the present rate of progress in Iraq is maintained and all goes well in the interval, His Britannic Majesty will support the candidature of Iraq for admission to the League of Nations in 1932.

ARTICLE 9.

There shall be no discrimination in Iraq against the nationals of any State, member of the League of Nations, or of any State to which His Majesty the King of Iraq has agreed by Treaty that the same rights should be ensured as it would enjoy if it were a member of the said League (including companies incorporated under the laws of such State), as compared with those of any other foreign State in matters concerning taxation, commerce, or navigation, the exercise of industries or professions, or in the treatment of merchant vessels or civil aircraft.

Nor shall there be any discrimination in Iraq against goods originating in or destined for any of the said States.

ARTICLE 10.

His Britannic Majesty undertakes, at the request of His Majesty the King of Iraq, and on his behalf, to continue the protection of Iraqi nationals in foreign countries in which His Majesty the King of Iraq is not represented.

ARTICLE 11.

Nothing in this Treaty shall affect the validity of the contracts concluded and in existence between the Iraq Government and British Officials; in every respect those contracts shall be interpreted as if the British Officials Agreement of the 25th March, 1924, were in existence.

ARTICLE 12.

A separate Agreement shall regulate the financial relations between the High Contracting Parties. This Agreement shall supersede the Financial Agreement of the 25th day of March, 1924, corresponding with the 19th day of Sha'ban, 1342, Hijrah, which shall thereupon cease to have effect.

ARTICLE 13.

A separate Agreement shall regulate the military relations between the High Contracting Parties. This Agreement shall supersede the Military Agreement of the 25th day of March, 1924, corresponding with the 19th day of Sha'ban, 1342, Hijrah, which shall thereupon cease to have effect.

ARTICLE 14.

His Majesty te King of Iraq undertakes to maintain in force the Judicial Agreement signed on the 25th day of March, 1924, corresponding to the 19th day of Sha'ban, 1342.

ARTICLE 15.

Any difference that may arise between the High Contracting Parties as to the interpretation of the provision of this Treaty shall be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice provided for by Article 14 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. In such case, should there be any discrepancy between the English and the Arabic texts of this Treaty, the English shall be taken as the authoritative version.

ARTICLE 16.

This Treaty shall come into force as soon as it has been ratified and ratifications have been exchanged in accordance with the constitutional methods of the two countries, and shall be subject to review with the object of making all modifications required by the circumstances, when Iraq enters the League of Nations in accordance with the provisions of Article 8 of this Treaty. This Treaty shall replace the Treaties of Alliance signed at Baghdad on the 10th day of October, 1922 corresponding with the 19th day of Sa'far, 1341, Hijrah, and on the 13th day of January, 1926, corresponding with the 28th day of Jamadi-al-Ukhra, 1344, Hijrah, which shall cease to have effect upon the entry into force of this treaty.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at London, in duplicate in the English and Arabic languages, this fourteenth day of December, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven of the Christian Era, corresponding with the eighteenth day of Jumada-al-Thani, One thousand three hundred and forty-six, Hijrah.

Ja'far Al Askari. (L.S.) — W. Ormsby-Gore. (L.S.)

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LIFE AND WORK OF MAHADEV GOVIND RANADE

AN EXAMPLE FOR INDIAN STUDENTS TO FOLLOW.

On the occasion of the anniversary of Mahadeo Govind Ranade the great Maharashtrian social reformer and politician, Mr. M. D. Atlekar of the Wilson College addressed the students and teachers of the Elphinstone High School on Monday evening on the life and work of Mr. Ranade. The lecture was arranged under the auspices of the Marathi Debating Society of the School, and was delivered in Marathi.

Mr. Altekar traced the career of Mr. Ranade from his school days and described how hardworking and studious he was. As a politician, Mr. Ranade was a brilliant success since he had confirmed views on the political problems before the country in his time and that he unflinchingly followed his own policy of action, which he honestly thought was in the best interests of the country, in spite of all odds against him.

COURAGEOUS SOCIAL REFORMER.

Maharshi Ranade, as he was so appropriately being called, was even a greater success as a social reformer. Social reform among the Hindus in the days of Ranade was a sort of red rag to the people and having experienced that the orthodox people denounced any talk of social reform most vehemently, several leaders who were very out-spoken in politics, desisted from advocating reforms which were unpopular. Ranade did not do so. He suffered the consequences of his bold strides in the direction of social reform and took delight in the sufferings. As a pioneer of social reform among the Hindus Mr. Ranade would be long remembered by Indians.

The speaker then referred to Mr. Ranade's work as the Judge on the High Court bench and in connection with the Indian National Congress which in his (Ranade's) days was in its infancy.

Concluding, the speaker exhorted the students to study the life of Mr. Ranade in detail and try to follow the noble example set up by that veteran social reformer.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the speaker.

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THE MANU SMRITI

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As an admirer of the attitude you have taken up in your columns regarding the burning of Manu Smriti by the Mahad Satyagrahis, kindly allow me to say a few words as regards the purport of that sacred book as it was conceived by its writer. Of late, Manu Smriti is much abused even by its admirers as if it were a mere codification of laws for the peaceful and orderly conduct of society on the basis of division of labour. It has been entirely lost sight of that it may have had a deeper spiritual significance in its conception of humnity and of the regulation of human relations on the basis of that conception. It must be remembered that Manu was not a law-giver in the sense in which that word is usually understood and that he had very little to do with the mere codification of socio-political laws even though they were conceived on a religious basis. It was not he who created divisions in the society. The divisions existed there in the sequence of evolution of society just as much as they exist in some other form in the present-day society. What was important for him was to compose these differences and divisions, and to create respect for humanity as a whole inspite of them, for its progress towards individual perfection. The so-called laws of Manu provide at once a philosophic treatise on the existence of inevitable limitations to human activities in this world according to the existing order of the day, and an attempt to approach those limitations with that respect and reverence which is due to humanity whatever its sphere of action. Short of all the forms and details which Manu had to evolve in the application of his principles for the conduct of the society as he found it, this one sacred strain pervades the whole substance of his book, viz., the sacredness of humanity. However much one might condemn the stereotyping of these forms and details into a set of religious codes in the present order of things, one would think that the cause of social reform in India would benefit more by a proper enlightenment of the orthodox communities in the real message which their religious books convey rather than by burning them in their face for their edification.—Yours, etc.

Benares Hindu University,
Jan. 11, 1928.

R. S. INAMDAR.

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY JANUARY 18 1928

CROWN PRINCE AS EMPEROR OF INDIA.

ENGLISH WOMEN INSULTED

GERMAN POLICEMAN AS A DRESS CENSOR

An over-zealous official who constituted himself a censor of women's apparel has been ordered by the British Summary Court to pay a fine of £10 or go to prison for one month, for "endangering the peace between the British Army of Occupation and the German public."

The official was a railway policeman, whose job was to watch for thieves, sneaks, and undesirables who infest most German railway termini. The station on the last night of the famous "Andreas Markt," when Wiesbaden is the shopping venle for the entire countryside, was full of wayfarers at 3 p.m. The policeman, named Fehl, was asked by a woman in the first-class waiting room to request another woman to don her cloak, because her dress was much too decollete for the first lady's liking.

OFFICERS.

The second woman complied, but, in her turn, directed Fehl's attention to other tables at which were seated women in evening dress, and suggested that the order to put on cloaks should apply to everybody. The policeman did not altogether approve of this idea, but proceeded to deal with each case "on its merits."

British officers and their women friends and relatives were also seated there, waiting for a train to take them to Bingen after a ball.

Fehl, singling out one woman, intimated, by making signs and gestures, that she must put on her cloak, which she did. Another British woman asked sarcastically if she should also don her wrap, but Fehl after coolly studying her attire, decided that she was correctly dressed, and said, "No."

ORDERED OUT.

The official's behaviour caused a sensation, and a crowd gathered round the tables where the British were seated and began to pass remarks. One of the British officers then ordered Fehl to leave the room, and later he was arrested and accused of insulting four British officers by failing to salute, and with insulting the families of British officers.

A railway official, who admitted that Fehl's behaviour was most incorrect, stated solemnly that there were no regulations requiring women to wear cloaks in wating-rooms when their dresses were low cut, nor were there any regulations forbidding women to appear in waiting-rooms in evening dress.

The court, in sentencing Fehl (whose name means literally "error"), expressed the opinion that he was not a fit person to perform railway police duties.

ELECTRIC RAT-RACING

TERRIES TO BE USED IN LATEST SPORT

Members of the Stadium Club, London, are shortly to be provided with a new form of excitement—nothing less than terriers racing after an electrically-controlled "rat."

Mr. Fred Howard, the managing director of the club, says in a circular to members: "The dogs will race after an electrically-controlled rat on a track which will be removable, and will, therefore, not, interfere in any way with the normal business of the club."

Three meetings will be held each week, with six races at each meeting, and the opening date is Monday, February 6. Prizes will be awarded.

Betting facilities are to be provide "A British electrical pari-mutuel," says Mr. Howard, "will be used, this being the first machine of its kind to be seen in Europe."

GHOSTLY GUESTS AT DINNER

FUL FILLING 40-YEAR-OLD PACT

The strangest Christmas dinner in the world will be eaten in London when in a private room in a West End hotel a man will sit down alone to a table set for six. Six dinners will be served, but only one will be eaten writes a press horrespondent in mail week.

Just as though he were surrounded by a festive company, the lonely diner will rise and propose a toast. He will drink it alone.

This remarkable Christmas dinner has arranged by a retired London businessman, who 40 years ago made a pact with five of his closest friends to dine together each Christmas. He is Mr. Paul Quarry, an ex-public schools boy.

FULFILLNG THE VOW.

For ten years the six met regularly once a year. Then one went out to South America and disappeared. Two years later another one died. Still places were laid for the six. Four years ago only two were left. For the past two years Mr. Quarry has preserved the tradition alone and eaten his dinner in ghostly company.

"We all made a pact that we would meet every year till we died," he told the "Sunday Chronicle." "There is just a chance that the man who disappeared in South America may be alive. He may join me to-morrow."

"At any rate I shall fulfil the terms of our vow as I have done in other years. I may be the only one of us left. But I continue to hope that someone else may miraculously turn up."

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (JAN. 18TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: CAPRICORNUS.

If to-day is your birthday, you are active and industrious. Day in and day out in the drowsy noon or slumberous midnight, you will toil and moil to keep the family pot boiling, and the family nest hatching and batching. When advised to take some rest lest you should soon be obliged to take eternal rest, you would, like the old lady exclaim: "Better wear out than rust out." a variant of Christ's saying: "He that loseth his life shall save it." You will keep indifferent health, but will be lucky to get the most efficacious antidote—the true love which is the finest doctor in the world, a million times more trustworthy than a M.D. If you take to public life you will feel first, in addressing huge gatherings, like Will Thorne, M.P., who, when he first spoke in the great House, thought he should sink through the floor. He felt as if he was chloroformed. Every eye in the Chamber seemed to be fixed upon him, and he imagined that every one's ears were three or four times their normal size—of the size of an ass's or elephant's ears. But he soon became a great debater, and held his hearers spell-bound. You are also destined to be a replica of Thorne Sab. You are, however, advised to call meetings (under the auspices of some Union formed by yourself) in some far off mofussil villages beyond Andheri and practise in speechifying before attempting in the Marwardi Vidyalaya.

SHINGLE HATS

Hats smaller than bathing caps—and much more arresting—are the latest craze in the millinery world.

They are fashioned out of hand-knitted chenille and velvet resemble so closely the individual shingle that they might be called wigs and look exactly like them in the hand.

Marcel "waves" are carefully made in the crown of these hats by means of indentations and strips of braid, felt, and rows of stitching.

Even partings are made on these extraordinary caps, with hatpins inserted at the side of resemble hair-slides.

IF GERMANY HAD WON THE WAR

KAISER'S AMBITIOUS PLANS

TREATY OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE!

"One thing my father promised me when Germany had marched to victory, and that was the Emperorship of India under German rule—a position. I should have been very glad to fulfill because after many visits to that country I have acquired a great liking for the Orient." Says the ex-Crown Prince of Germany in the following article.

All this the ex-Crown Prince revealed in a special interview at Ols, Upper Silesia, (published by the "Sydney Sun.")

"If Germany had won the World War (he declared), civilization would have been advanced ten years. Although I am quite in agreement with President Hindenburg's repudiation of the Fatherland's responsibility for the War, it would be foolish not to admit that, although Germany threw her armies into the field to defend herself from her enemies, she had every intention of gaining an offensive victory and to force Europe to the ground, and there dictate terms for peace.

"If everything had gone as my father had planned and according to his cherished dreams, he would have made a triumphal entry into Paris, and later London, before the War had been a year old! The arrival of the German army into the English capital would have seen the termination of hostilities, for it was carefully planned that not until German troops had invaded English soil and forced their way to the great English metropolis would my father have granted peace—and then the Peace Note, instead of being signed at Versailles, would have been ratified in perhaps the English House of Lords or at Buckingham Palace.

"And the terms of the peace would have been such that the economic progress of the world would have been advanced a decade. Germany would have demanded India of Great Britain with an increasing of the frontiers of German East Africa. Gibraltar and Malta, the great British naval bases, would have flown the German flag, while France's hold on Northern Africa would have been ceded to the Fatherland.

AMERICA UPSETS CALCULATION.

"America having few colonial possessions—and this is supposing that Germany had beaten the Allies after America's entry into the War—would have been made to pay heavier indemnity than the other conquered nations in view of the fact of her not having territory that might become the property of Germany. I may say that Germany would have won the War had not America joined the Allies.

"The Kaiser and his Ministers had also planned that the Allies should pay the whole cost of the War to Germany with an added indemnity of, at least a first payment of £100,000,000. Free trade between Germany and all the beaten Allied countries would have also been a clause of the peace treaty, and Alsace-Lorraine would have, of course, remained German, since these provinces have always been a great asset to the industrial progress of the Fatherland.

"Foolish stories that my father would have ruled autocratically over all the Allied countries without exception have from time to time been current. Such a procedure was far from the mind of the All-Highest, who held in great esteem especially King George V. of England, and although demanding much industrially and politically of England and America would never have demanded that these two countries should acknowledge suzerainty to the German Empire.

EMPEROR OF INDIA.

"One thing my father promised me when Germany had marched to victory, and that was the Emperorship of India under German rule—a position I should have been very glad to fulfill because after my many visits to that country I have acquired a great liking for the Orient. General von Hindenburg and Ludendorff were both promised high Colonial posts over newly-acquired German colonies, and General Mackensen had been marked out for the Governorship of Northern Africa.

"Prince Eitel Frederick was to have been given the Resident German Governorship of Canada, and Prince Siegmund of Prussia might have been sent to the United States to look after German interests there—had Germany also beaten America. Admiral von Tirpitz had long been promised that he should have Malta and Gibraltar, for he had regarded these two important naval stations for many years like a child watching a toy he coveted but was unable to obtain.

"Frankly, I consider that had Germany won the World War the World would to-day be in a state of less chaos, for the fatherland would have demanded strict adherence to the terms of the peace treaty, and German armies of occupation would have been stationed in London, Paris and New York, and perhaps Rome, for the purposes of forcing the defeated Governments to carry out their promises and obligations.

"Great Britain demanded the German fleet at Scapa Flow. Germany would have taken pocession of the combined fleets of the Allies and would have held them at Kiel either for breaking up or to be drafted into the German navy, which would have needed extra ships to patrol her newly-acquired colonies. German battleships would have been stationed at all principal Allied ports in case of emergency.

ANOTHER INDEMNITY CLAUSE.

"Another indemnity which my father had in mind and which he often discussed with me was that German students should be given free facilities for education at all British Universities and Allied centres of education in all parts of the world.

"Although India and Canada would have definitely become German property Australia and New Zealand and South Africa would have been left alone, with perhaps the proviso that they should cease to be an integral part of the British Empire.

"The acquisition of Canada by Germany would have been one of the great attainments of the War, for being next door to the United States it would have been an open sesame to German industrial trade with America, India and Canada would have satisfied my father, and with these two possessions alone he would have considered the War well worth while.

"Canada he would have held under a governorship of Germany, with heavy indemnities and payment of all exports. Germany, wanted wheat—here she would have had all the wheat she wanted at her own price free of import duty, and at prices less than she could have grown it herself!

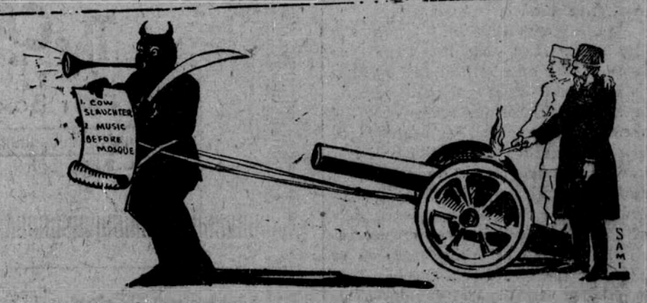
"My father dreamed of becoming Dictator of the World that matters. Austria as an ally of Germany would not have been forgotten. She would have been given the pick of the possessions of Italy with free trade and the use of her ports. Turkey would have been given Arabia and other Eastern possessions, including Ceylon and Burma.

TREATY WITH THE SOVIET.

"It was also talked of that in the event of victory, the Allied natives should be parcelled out (after Germany had had the pick of the best ships) between Austria and Turkey, both of whom badly needed supplementary maritime equipment for war purposes.

"And what of Russia? My father would probably have welcomed Boshevism in that mighty Empire, and would have made a treaty of amity with the Soviet Government. Germany likes Bolshevism—outside of Germany!

"My father prophesied the Russian revolution many months before it took place, and I may say now that he knew all about it long before the rest of the world realized what was brewing."



A PLEASANT PROSPECT FOR 1928.
Hindus and Muslims with one voice declare "Let us be done away with the devil.
—Exclusive to the "Chronicle."

MEN WHO WON'T MARRY

"BABY WHO CAN'T LEAVE HIS MOTHER

"We see the young man who won't marry because he won't leave his mother. People say, 'How beautiful!' The truth is he won't leave his mother because he is a baby and won't break the tie."

The above caustic remarks were made by Dr. Alice Hutchison, of Great Ormond-steer Hospital, at the Conference of Health Visitors and School Nurses, at King's College, Strand, in mail week.

"We want fully grown men who will leave home and take a wife, not as a second mother, but as a mate," continued Dr. Hutchison.

"What seems to outside people to be excellent parenthood often means failure to the child. If you make a child a baby you make him selfish and a fully grown man he will never be.

WHY CHILDREN QUARREL.

Why do certain families of children quarrel violently over their games? asked Dr. Hutchison. This friction between brothers and sisters, she said, was the inevitable results of a superficial discord between the parents.

"It is of the greatest importance that we should have superficial harmony between the mother and father. Superficial discord works havoc, and children who quarrel at their games are the inevitable result."

Modern economic conditions, concluded the doctor, were producing that terrible monstrosity—the only child.

"We may come to speak," she said, "not of drink, but of 'only-childism,' as the greatest curse of this country."

ABOUT GRAMMAR

Thus the "Daily Herald":—

Why is it that no conscious and deliberate attempt is ever made to improve our language: that there are no movements for grammar-reform or word-reform, as there is for spelling-reform?

Language does indeed change. New words, coming from no-man-knows-where, push their way in, are frowned upon as slang: but if they are persistent—like a stray cat adopting a new home—they are "first endured, then pitied, then embraced." Sometimes new modes of grammar do appear, though this more rarely.

But the curious thing is that it is all haphazard. In a world full of propagandists of every kind there is none who propagands (behold a much-needed new word for pedants to scoff at) grammar reform or thinks of the "rationalisation of syntax."

No one, for example, asks why our very admirable way of "comparing" adjectives—"strong, stronger, strongest"—should not be extended to adverbs. Why not "stronglier" and "strongliest" instead of the clumsy "more strongly," "most strongly"?

Why does not root-and-branch man demand the abolition of all "irregulars"—demand that we say "childs" instead of "children", "gooder" instead of "better", "goed" instead of "went"?

Think of the saving of time and energy to the child, the gain of efficiency, and all the other hundred-and-one arguments that could be advanced in favour of such changes.

We are not proposing—let us be emphatic about it—to launch a great campaign for these reforms. We have other matters on hand which we think of vastly more importance. We just note that it is odd that no ardent soul ("crank" if you prefer it) has raised the banner of

PREMIER ON ARMS.

RHETORICAL REPLY TO "PEACE LETTER.

The Prime Minister has sent to Mr. Ponsonby a remarkable reply to the "Peace Letter" and to its 128,770 signatories.

"Have the signatories of this pledge", he asks rhetorically, "not to take up arms in any circumstances reflected that if their attitude were universally or even widely followed in this country and the British Navy and Army ceased to exist in consequence, the inevitable result would be the collapse of the League of Nations?

"Their attitude, if they will reflect for a moment, is not merely a refusal to accept the Protocol of Geneva, but a repudiation of the Covenant itself.

"In fact, no greater incitement to war, no more likely method of provoking the evil which it is desired to avoid, could well be imagined."

After arguing that if Great Britain disarmed she would be obliged to leave the League, as she would be unable to fulfil the military obligations of the Covenant, Mr. Baldwin continues:

"Gone would be the immense influence which we have wielded in the Council and Assembly in the cause of peace; no longer should we be able to pour oil on troubled waters, nor to play a leading part in solving difficulties and disputes. The same reasoning applies to the Locarno treaties.

"Once more in Western Europe there will spring up that fear and unrest, that uneasy dread which the treaties have done so much to allay.....

"England totally disarmed and an easy prey to hostile forces! Can you think of anything more likely to excite cupidity and hostile intention?

"We should sink to the level of a fifth-rate Power, our Colonies would be stripped from us, our commerce would decline, famine and unemployment would stalk the land.

"Finally, is it not the privilege, as well as the duty, of every Englishman to take up arms in defence of his home and country?

AGGRESSION VS. DEFENCE.

"A war of aggression is an abomination and a horror; a war of defence is very different. Is it not our inalienable right to govern ourselves, to develop our liberty and our institutions in accordance with our own national ideals, not subject to foreign domination?

"Terrible and ghastly as were the horrors of the last war, could we have dishonoured our pledged word? Would the world be the better if we had stood idly by whilst France was invaded and Belgium destroyed? Should we not have been dishonoured in our own eyes as well as in those of the world?

"I have yet to learn that the cause of peace can be served by rendering our country impotent, and I decline to believe that if the necessity recurs our countrymen and women will ever refuse to defend our own liberties or to bear their share in the defence of the world's freedom.

Mr. Ponsonby, in a brief reply, says that the signatories of the letter regard an amendment to the Covenant as necessary, that they believe that "unprovoked aggression is a war myth", and that, so long as armaments exist, there will be "competition, with its inevitable consequences."

"We refuse to believe that the military strength of the British Empire is the measure to be taken of its weight and influence in the Council of Nations. But, although tempted", he concludes, "I do not desire to occupy your time with further argument."

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.